Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

SPECIAL ROYAL HAIR DYE
The Restorer of permanent Natural Black Colour Patronized by Rajas, Maharajas Europeans and Indian gentries.
Prices including postage:—
1 Box Rs. 1/4
3 Boxes Rs. 2/12
6 Boxes Rs. 5 12 Boxes Rs. 9.
Sole Distributors:—
THE MAQBOOL AGENCY, Bombay, 8.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
INDIAN MERCANTILE
INSC. CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1907)
For Life & Fire.
Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA RD., BOMBAY 1.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXVII NO. 72 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Anglo-French Reaction To Mussolini's Speech

Duce Scoffs At "Democracies' Tears"

His Belief In Force As 'Determining Factor'

Out To Shed Blood To Safeguard Italy's Interests

ROME, March 26.

"OUR COURSE IS DEFINITELY SET AND OUR PRINCIPLES ARE CLEAR", DECLARED SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, ADDRESSING 100,000 DEMONSTRATORS IN THE MUSSOLINI, FORUM, IN CELEBRATION OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE FASCIST PARTY. HE ADDED: TO-DAY'S MEETING IS TAKING PLACE IN A HISTORIC MOMENT IN THE LIFE OF EUROPE.

You are not my body guard, you are above everything, the bodyguard of the revolution and the Fascist regime. To-day's meeting, which is culminating in a demonstration of the celebration of the 20th anniversary of Fascism, is taking place at a historic moment in the life of Europe. We should not be taken in by what is known as psychosis of war—a mixture of hysteria and fear. Our course is definitely set and our principles are clear. You will listen to them with all the necessary attention and discretion:

"Firstly, although professional pacifists are particularly detestible individuals, although the word peace is now little worn by the excessive use of rings dubiously like a false coin, although it is known that we consider perpetual peace as a catastrophe for civilisation, nevertheless we consider a long period peace necessary for safeguarding the development of European civilisation. But although we have recently been asked, we will not take any initiative before our sacrosanct right has been recognised. Secondly, a period of waiting turns, if it ever existed, is definitely closed. The memory of it is offensive to us and all Italians.

PUERILE ATTEMPTS

Attempts to unhinge and bend the Rome-Berlin Axis are puerile. The axis is not only a relationship between the two states it is a meeting between the two revolutions which have shown themselves in clear antipathy with all other conceptions of contemporary civilisation. This is the balance of the axis, and in this will be the conditions of its permanency. But since in every action there are always a number of superficial motives contributing to it, sometimes leading men astray, I declare to you most explicitly that what has happened in Central Europe was destined to happen.

"I declare that if the great democracies weep bitterly over premature, somewhat unhonoured end of what was their dearest creation, there is an excellent reason for us not to associate ourselves with their tears. If the problem is considered on the claim of morality nobody has the right to throw the first stone. As both the ancient and modern history have shown abundantly, I declare that if the people having immense resources in man power and arsenals are incapable of making any gesture, that shows it is overripe for its new destiny. Finally I declare that should the longed—for constitution of a coalition against authoritarian regimes come about the authoritarian regimes would take up the challenge and pass from defence to attack at every point of the earth.

BARRIER BELIEVES FRANCE AND ITALY.

In my speech at Genoa I spoke of a barrier separating Italy and France. This barrier may now be considered as having been sufficiently demolished. In a few days—perhaps a few hours—the magnificent infantry of Nationalist Spain will give the last blow. That Madrid where the Reds are waiting to find a tomb for Fascism will instead become a tomb for Communism. We are not asking for a judgment of the world but we desire that the world shall be informed. In the Italian note of 17th December last the problems outstanding with France were clearly stated. They were problems of a Colonial character, these problems have their name and are called Tunis, Jibouti, Suez Canal.

The French Government is perfectly free to refuse even to engage in a mere discussion of these problems. But they will not be in a position to complain if the trench which is now dividing the two countries becomes so deep that the task of crossing it becomes most arduous if not impossible. Events are moving, and we desire that nothing more shall be heard of brotherhood, sisterhood, cousinhood or other bastard parenthoods, because relations between States are relations of force, and these relations of force are the determining elements of our policy.

VITAL PLACE FOR ITALY.

"Geographically, historically, politically and militarily the Mediterranean is a vital place for Italy. When we say the Mediterranean we include naturally the Adriatic Gulf, in which the interests of Italy are pre-eminent but not exclusive.

Lastly fundamentally we must arm. The order of the day is more guns, more ships, more aeroplanes, at whatever cost and by whatever means,—even if we have to wipe out completely what is called civilians life. When you are strong, you become dear to your friends, and you are feared by your enemies.

ITALY'S INTERESTS AT STAKE.

"Comrades, glorious blackshirts bear an ornament of the same Red colour as our blood and the blood of others which we are ready to shed whenever the interests Italy are at stake. This is your great day, inspired by courage, sacrifice and faith you have given a powerful impulse to the wheel of history. I ask you, do you desire honours or recompense or easy life. Does the impossible exist for you, what are three words which form her dogma? Believe, obey and fight. In these three words has been and will be the secret of every victory.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION HARDLY BEGUN.

Continuing Signor Mussolini said: "Our revolution is not yet finished: indeed from the point of view of customs, characters and social distances it has hardly begun. I leave to others the task of drawing up a balance-sheet for the first 20 years of Fascism. That balance sheet will be gigantic. What we have done is destined to remain for centuries. I will not waste time in comparing what Italy was in. . . deluded, anxious, disordered, infected with Bolshevism and standing as a nation not victorious but as vanquished Italy.

NEITHER THREAT NOR ULTIMATUM

Hope For Settlement

LONDON, March 26.

While special editions of the London Sunday papers containing summaries of Signor Mussolini's speech testify to the keen interest taken in the speech in Britain, the first reactions in authoritative quarters are that Signor Mussolini has not belied the expectations aroused by the recent speech of the Italian King on March 23. It is felt that while the Duce's address does not lack the customary vigour and pugnacity, there is little which can be taken as aggressive in its substance.

NEITHER THREAT NOR ULTIMATUM

No one expected Signor Mussolini to go back upon the Axis, but by implication the speech, while recognising the particular needs of Italy as stated by the King has expressed the view that there is still time for France and Italy to collaborate for negotiation of outstanding difficulties, and in this connection there is nothing in the nature of a threat or an ultimatum or any elaboration or extension of the Italian claims which remain upon the familiar basis.

No one in Britain questions the vital importance of the Mediterranean or the Adriatic to Italy, and the Duce's references to these matters certainly give no cause for concern in British quarters. Signor Mussolini's reference to the danger of ideologic England recalls that Mr. Chamberlain as recently as Thursday emphasised the desire of Britain not to "set up in Europe opposing blocs of countries with different ideas about the forms of internal administration."

HOW PARIS VIEWS IT.

The first reaction to Signor Mussolini's speech is that the situation has neither improved nor worsened. While the problem that exactly what Signor Mussolini wants is still not clear, relief is felt that the Duce has delayed forcing the issues leaving hope for an amicable settlement.—Reuter.

"SHOULDER TO SHOULDER"

Hitler's Telegram To Mussolini

BERLIN, March 25.

Herr Hitler has telegrahped to Sgr. Mussolini on the occasion of the Fascist Party's twentieth anniversary stating that "the German nation stands shoulder to shoulder with the battle-tested Italian people in warding off all attempts to create a lack of understanding to restrict legitimate and vital aspirations of our two peoples."—Reuter.

Landslide Leads To Heavy Casualties

ISTANBUL, March 26.

Thirteen persons, mostly women and children, were killed and 18 seriously injured when a landslide caused a five-storeyed building to collapse burying two smaller buildings beneath it. The area is chiefly inhabited by Greek workmen.—Reuter.

Air Liner Crash Casualties

OKLAHOMA City, March 26.

Eight were killed and four injured when an air liner which had just taken off crashed.—Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION INEVITABLE

Its Importance Stressed In British Press

LONDON, March 26.

The increasing urgency with which the conscription issue is being discussed in Britain is clearly indicated in the London Press this week-end. The "Sunday Dispatch" Diplomatic correspondent declares that in political circles some form of conscription is now regarded as inevitable and that the first step towards this will be the announcement shortly of a compulsory national register.

"The Observer" considers that there is little doubt that there is now a majority in Parliament favouring some measure of conscription. While some commentators refer to the Labour Party's opposition to conscription, they also indicate the importance of not disturbing labour supply for key industries. A great majority of leader writers agree with the editor of "The Observer". Mr. Garvin in demanding some form of citizen service as a statutory obligation. Mr. Garvin adds: "Until we make it plan to friend and foe alike that in spirit this country is utterly resolved to attain equal organisation and power by equal service and sacrifice, there will be no sufficient belief in totalitarian societies that we are as virile as they are in fibre."—Reuter.

World Record In 200-Yard Breast-Stroke

MICHIGAN, March 26.

Richard Hough of Princeton University claims to have broken the world record for 200-yard breast-stroke again, his time being two minutes 22 seconds. Last month, Hough had covered the distance in two minutes, 19.8 seconds. The record-holder is Jack Kasley of Michigan with two minutes 22.5 seconds.—Reuter Special.

The Baroda Government have sanctioned to give the right of electing its President to the B class Municipality at Unza for a period of six years.

A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE

Committee Appointed To Prepare Scheme For Protecting Muslim Interests

MEERUT, March 26.

A decision to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the various draft schemes put forward as being more likely than the present constitution to secure the rights and interests of Muslims in India was taken at the meeting of the All-India Muslim League Working Committee held here to-day at the residence of Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, President of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League.

The meeting passed another resolution advising Muslims in the States to effectively organise themselves and assuring them of its fullest support.

Mr. Jinnah presided and among those present were Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Haji Abdus Sattar Essak Seth, Syed Abdul Aziz, Mr. Abdul Rauf Shah, Malik Barkatali, Raja of Mahmudabad, Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan Begam Mohammad Ali and Nawabzada Liaqatali Khan.—A.P.

ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY?

Nanchang Completely Occupied?

SHANGHAI, March 26.

Complete occupation of Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province is claimed by the Japanese. It is stated that troops forced a passage across the Kan River, despite Chinese resistance in the Ann harbour.—Reuter.

FURTHER JAPANESE ADVANCE

TOKIO, March 26.

The Japanese claim further advances in the battle for Nanchang.—Reuter.

Chinese Gold And Silver For U. S. A.

SINGAPORE, March 26.

The liner "President Garfield" which loaded gold and silver believed to be worth 20 million Chinese dollars, on behalf of the Chinese Government at Manila, is sailing for America, via Europe on March 27.—Reuter.

Hungarian-Slovak Armistice

PRAGUE, March, 25.

The Commander of Slovak forces at Presov announced that an Armistice had been concluded between Slovak and Hungarian troops and fighting had ceased.

The news comes in a despatch from Presov which adds, nevertheless, Hungarians are still fortifying villages on their new front and are expelling the inhabitants.—Reuter.

Victims To Hungarian Bombs

BRATISLAVA, Mar. 25.

Seven soldiers and seven civilians, including two women and three children, were killed during fighting with Hungarian troops at Spiskanova on Friday, according to official figures published here.

The Note adds that the Hungarians threw a score of high explosive bombs and several hundred incendiary bombs. Military detachments are leaving Bratislava for the front. Anti-Hungarian demonstrations were held at Bratislava yesterday.—Reuter.

Slovak-Hungarian Clash Continues

PRAGUE, March 25.

The mixed Slovak-Hungarian commission which has been established to deal with the situation that led to an armed clash, meets on March 27. In the meanwhile, minor engagements between Slovak and Hungarian troops occur in Eastern Slovakia.—Reuter.

Mahatma Expounds Science Of Satyagraha

Need Of Infinite Patience And Faith In Its Efficacy

Gandhiji's Advice To Continue Suspension Of C. D.

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Gandhiji issued the following statement to-day:—

"Shri Phillipose has received the following telegram from Trivandrum:—

"Arrests continue. Kunjukrishna Pillai and others are arrested. Kutzitharai Krishna Pillai, President arrested to-day (24th). Korah nominated President. Inform Gandhiji."

"I had not expected that arrests would continue even after the suspension of Civil Disobedience. But of course my expectations need not be fulfilled. Suspension was advised for reasons publicly stated by me. If Travancore authorities consider it necessary to continue arrests, Satyagrahis may not complain. Civil Disobedience gives cause for arrest, or makes some action by the authorities necessary. Therefore, as a rule, suspension without any previous understanding with the State is generally not only followed by discontinuance of arrests but even by discharge of those convicted for disobedience.

CONTINUE SUSPENSION OF C. D.

"If Trivandrum wire is correct authorities in Travancore have adopted an unexpected course. Their action need not perturb or perplex Satyagrahis. Suspension should still continue. I have no doubt that such arrests will help the popular cause more than if Civil Disobedience was continued, assuming, of course, that there was no cause for arrest other than that arrested persons were Satyagrahis. Since suspension has been declared I hold it to be unnecessary to appoint a President in place of one arrested. The object of appointing successive Presidents in place of those arrested no longer subsists.

SCIENCE OF SATYAGRAHA

"There must be a provision in the ordinary constitution of the State Congress for conduct of business in the absence of the President. I am painfully conscious of the fact that Satyagrahis were unprepared for the exigency created by my advice. Let them console themselves, if they can, by the fact that though they may not just now appreciate or understand what may to them appear to be new technique, it has been advised by one who claims to know the science of Satyagraha. It calls for infinite patience and boundless faith in its efficacy. Every thing comes right for those who watch, wait and pray.

"Since writing the foregoing I have seen the official reaction to suspension. An Associated Press message says that official opinion seems to be that Civil Disobedience is neither given up nor even suspended. If there was any ground for suspicion it should be dispelled by the State Congress Second President, Shri N. Shrikrishna Pillai, who, according to another Asociated Press message, says "Civil Disobedience has been suspended at the instance of Mahatmaji, and it will be resumed only with his sanction, whatever time it may take.

PREACH TECHNIQUE OF NON-VIOLENCE

"My instruction to the country is that the State Congress workers should preach the technique of non-violence (as different from non-violent direct action) to the masses as well as the message of Khadi and Swadeshi. The State Congress, as it stands at present, does not contemplate any Direct Action without command from Mahatmaji. I know that picketing of liquor shops is not breaking of any law and it is not prohibited by Government. Yet fearing trouble and misunderstanding we are not launching even that."

"This emphatic statement puts the matter beyond any suspicion. I am hoping that Civil Resisters who were eagerly looking forward to the resumption of Civil Disobedience will conform to the letter and the spirit of the presidential instructions and thus show that if they understood what "Disobedience" was they understood equally well what "Civil" meant.

CAUSE OF PRESENT TROUBLE

"I am convinced that much of our trouble has arisen from our not putting due emphasis in our actions on the implications of the word "Civil" which is the very opposite of Criminal, Uncivil and Violent. Let the suspension enable the members of the State Congress and the Travancore public in general to realise the tremendous implications of non-violence, and I promise that its practice in thought, word and deed will hasten the progress towards their goal as nothing else will."—A. P.

C. D. PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY?

TRIVANDRUM, March 26.

It is understood that persons convicted in connection with the campaign of Civil Disobedience in Travancore (which the Travancore State Congress had proposed to commence yesterday but which has been suspended) including members of the Council of Action of the State Congress, are likely to be discharged tomorrow by the various Magistrates under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

This is by reason of the fact that Civil Disobedience announced to begin yesterday has not been started. Those against whom proceedings are pending or who had been convicted with reference to matters unconnected with Civil Disobedience are not contemplated to come under this.—A.P.

For Boycott Of Reforms Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, March 25.

The Junagadh State authorities have confiscated the estates of Mr. Narsinprasad Vasavda and others who participated in the recent boycott agitation against the State's official Reforms Committee.

The Reforms Committee contains 33 p. c. Muslim representation, 33 p. c. officials who are mostly Muslims and 33 p. c. Hindus including several representatives of vested interests. There is no likelihood that any reforms scheme drafted by such a body, could ever embody real reforms which would satisfy the public.

News has it that the Rajsaheb, Dhrangadhra State has granted several minor concessions to the States subjects.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a pretty Muslim girl for an Assistant Surgeon in Railway Service. Apply Box No. 11554, "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted energetic and experienced canvassers in C. P., C. I., Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Hyderabad and Mysore States. Preference to those having previous experience as canvassers of hosiery goods in the above areas. Liberal terms including choice of handling other business. Apply to Tandon Hosiery Works, Bara Banki (U. P.). (11555)

Wanted—Revenue officers, Superintendent of Police (military training preferred), Magistrates, Headmasters and Teachers for High Schools (mentioning languages), civil, mechanical and Electrical Engineers, Overseers and Superintendent for Dewan office for a Gujrat State. Apply stating qualifications and experience with minimum pay required, attaching copies of testimonials to Box 11540, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

L.S.G.D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay, commence from 1-5-39 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre. Apply for revised prospectus (free) to Director, Local Self-Government Institute, Fort, Bombay. (10696)

68. FLATS TO LET

To let—From the 15th April, 2 first floor flats of Ratan House, Dady Seth Road, Chowpati, near Chowpati Market. Apply on premises. (11550)

72 TO LET IN SUBURBS.

To let at 32 Mount Mary Road Bandra Hill two excellent modern flats facing sea of 3 and 4 bedrooms with attached baths. Cool and quiet. Apply at the premises. (11548)

227. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted capable experienced agents to sell our Britania Teas. Attractive terms. Salary Rs. 100—Commission 17½ per cent. Apply:—The Britania Tea Company, Mettupalaiyam. (Nilgiris). (11553)

Wanted Agents for silk and woollen goods. Pay and allowance Rs. 150. Bonus extra. Particulars free. Apply for terms:—Purisons Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (11523)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 27th March, 1939, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 25th March, 1939.
(10875)

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., will be held at the office of the Society, Bombay Mutual Building, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1939, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the audited Revenue Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1938

2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. H. Wadia as a Director in place of the late Dr. D. A. D'Monte and of Mr. A. S. Parikh as a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Gokuldas, resigned.

3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. U. S. Desai and Mr. A. H. Wadia, who retire by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5. To adopt the Report of the Actuary on the valuation made as at 31st December, 1937.

6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th February, 1939.

10871.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(WORKS BRANCH).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of fixing the old tidal gates across the open S. W. Channel near Asphalt Plant to the east of Love Grove Bridge, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees Five to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Department.
(Works Branch). Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 24th March, 1939.

10874.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1939 at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letters from the Commissioner—(a) Fixing the day, time and place of the meeting and (b) forwarding a list of Councillors coming into office on the 1st April 1939.
2. Appointment of Mayor for the year 1939-40.
3. Appointment of sixteen members of the Standing Committee.
4. Appointment of sixteen members of the Improvements Committee.
5. Appointment of twelve Councillor members and four non-Councillor members of the Schools Committee.
6. Appointment of a representative of the Corporation on the B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee.
7. Appointment of five representatives of the Corporation on the Managing Committee of the King George V Memorial.
8. Appointment of a representative on the Prince of Wales Museum Board.
9. Interpellations.
10. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, London —Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Annual Health Congress to be held at Scarborough.
11. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, the Institute of Public Cleansing, London—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Annual Conference of the Institute to be held at Scarborough.
12-13. Applications for gratuity from retired Municipal employees.
14-15. Letters from the authorities of the (14) Prince of Wales Museum of Western India and (15) Shree Shivajee Vyayam Mandir—Forwarding annual report etc., of their respective institutions.
16. Letter from Mr. S. P. Kuka —Regarding the convention adopted by the Corporation for the appointment of the Mayor.
17. Letter from Messrs. B. Amin & Co., Solicitors—Regarding the grant-in-aid payable to the Saraswati Boys and Girls School at Chira Bazar.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

18. Recommending sanction to payments being made on account of unexpended balance of grants for 1937-38 and previous years.
19. Recommending an additional grant for constructing a structure for a she-camel and a calf presented to the Victoria Gardens.
20. Regarding applications for grants from the All Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference and the Western and Central India Physical Culture Conference and the Gokhale Education Society.
21. Regarding a programme of renewal of road surfaces in the City.
22. Regarding the amalgamation of the Town Duty and Election work.
23. Regarding the variation of contract for the construction of Colaba Road from Henry Road to Kittridge Road.
24. Regarding payment of a retiring gratuity to Municipal employees.
25. Statements of Budget transfers sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

26. Regarding the provision of certain amenities at the ex-Trust Imamwada and Kamalkhan Chawls in Scheme 3, Sandhurst Road Estate.
27. Regarding the construction of motor garages on certain plots in Scheme 5, Dadar-Matunga Estate.
28-29. Regarding encroachments on the compulsory open spaces of certain plots in Scheme 5, Dadar-Matunga Estate.
30. Regarding the variation of terms and conditions of the Retention Agreement in respect of certain plots in the Parel Road North Estate.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

31. Regarding construction of sewers in certain roads in the City.
32. Regarding the renaming of the 'Central Road' at Colaba as 'Sobani Road.'
33. Regarding laying of a water main in Foreshore Road at the Back Bay Reclamation.
34. Regarding the development of Municipal land to the east of Lady Jamshedji Road.

Schools Committee's letters—

35. Forwarding a quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.
36. Regarding the question of opening a Municipal Gujarati School and Library in the J. J. Hospital and Duncan Road Locality.
37. Regarding the introduction of industrial classes and physical training, etc., in Municipal Schools.
38. Recommending grant of the First Year Trained Teacher's revised grade to a teacher possessing certificate from the Gujarat Vidyapith.
39. Regarding rules for giving grants-in-aid to newly-started schools.
40. Reporting on the question of giving grant-in-aid to the Anjumen-e-Islam Schools.
41. Regarding the opening of an Urdu Library at Stable Street.

Letters from the Commissioner—

42. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.
43. Regarding the lease of a plot in Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme
44. Regarding the payment of instalments in respect of the right of cultivating the reclaimed land at Deonar and Boria Villages.
45. Regarding the ownership of a well at Cawasji Patel Street, A Ward.
46. Forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
47-49. Regarding proposals for re-entry upon certain plots in (47-48) Dadar-Matunga Estate, and (49) Naigaum Estate.
50. Regarding renumbering of a plot in the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.
51. Regarding modification of the original arrangement in respect of leases and easements of plot No. 4, Scheme 47, Parel Road North Estate.
52. Regarding encroachment on a building area of plot No. 56B, Sydenham Road Estate.
53. Regarding the extension of the period of deputation of Mr. I. N. Mehta as Secretary to the Rent Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay.
54. Regarding the question of drawing up a scheme for the solution of the Beggar Problem in the City.
55. Recommending condonation of the breach of a Building Rule regarding provision of a cornice at the first floor level of a building on Mohamedally Road.
56. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in February 1939.
57. Government Communication—Regarding the fixing of the joining time pay of Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., and Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S.
58. Letter from the Archbishop of Bombay—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of His Holiness Pope Pius XI.
59. Letter from Mr. W. R. G. Smith, C.I.E.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.
60. Letter from Mr. M. I. Rowji —Resigning his seat on the Committee appointed for the Children's Home at Chembur.
61. Letter from the Secretary to the Governor of Bengal—Conveying the thanks of Lady Brabourne to the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband Lord Brabourne.
62. (a) Constitution of Special Committees appointed by the Corporation under Section 38-A of the Municipal Act; (b) notice of motion from Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For appointing a Selection Committee to recommend the names of Councillors for appointment to respective Special Committees.
63. Reconstitution of Consultative Committees appointed by the Corporation under Section 38 of the Municipal Act.
64. (a) Appointment of Corporation's representatives on the Managing bodies of institutions to which grants are made; and (b) Notice of motion from Mr. K. H. Goregaoker for appointing a Committee to recommend names of Councillors for appointment as representatives.
65. Letter from Mr. S. N. Damle and Mr. D. V. Nadkarni—Reporting the delivering over and receipt of the charge of the office of the Municipal Secretary.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

66. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.
67. Submitting a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
68. Submitting a return of attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee, of the Improvements Committee and of other Committees and sub-committees, etc., during the year ending 31st March 1939.
69. Intimating that the next appointment of the Municipal Secretary will have to be made in August 1939.
70. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
71. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

72-76. From Mr. R. S. Nimbkar —For (72-73) requesting the Commissioner (72) to cease removal of articles hawked or exposed for sale in any public place or street, (73) to allow hawking up to 10-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Chowpatty and other reserved areas; (74) reducing licence fees of hawkers at Chowpatty to Rs. 3; (75) reopening the Dongri reserved area for hawkers; and (76) for calling a conference of Municipal, Police and Hawkers' Union authorities to settle the question of licensed hawking in the City.

77-78. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For requesting the Commissioner to (77) consider the desirability of providing public conveniences along the Marine Drive; and (78) convey to Government the Corporation's protest against the proposed establishment of a Quarantine Station for Yellow Fever across the Bombay Harbour in the Kolaba District.

79-84. From Mr. R. S. Nimbkar—For requesting (79-80) the Commissioner to report on (79) the wages, hours of work, etc., and other amenities given to Municipal employees and (80) question of giving the benefit of minimum wage to all Municipal employees; (81) the Standing Committee and the Commissioner to take sympathetic view of the demands and grievances of of Mukadams working in the Health Department; (82-84) the Commissioner (82) to devise a scheme for starting a Municipal Technical School on cotton textiles; (83) to suggest ways and means for providing adequate water supply in the North of Bombay and (84) to suggest amendments to the building rules for the improvement of general sanitation, etc., in buildings located in working class area.

85-86. From Mr. I. S. Patel— For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for (85) constructing public urinals and washing places in F and G Wards of the City; and (86) reserving sites for recreation grounds, etc., in the above Wards.

87. From Mr R. S. Nimbkar—For accepting seniority as the basis for promotion in Municipal service, etc.

88-89. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For (88) providing benches on the Marina; and (89) retaining the present levels of Worli and Rowli Hills till the question of constructing Service Reservoirs thereat has been finally decided.

90. From Mr. S. S. Mirajkar— For requiring landlords to provide certain amenities in their buildings.

91. From Mr. R. S. Nimbkar— For discontinuing the "Pali System" applied to Steam Roller Drivers and Firemen during the monsoon.

92-93. From Dr. B. H. Rajadhyaksha—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on measures to be taken (92) to stop the sale of edibles in open trays, etc; and (93) for clearance of slum areas in the City.

94. From Mr. M. V. Donde— For expressing opinion that the Schools Committee and the Commissioner should actively assist the Literacy Campaign Committee in their work.

D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th March 1939.

(10873)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a five storied building at Lohar Street for Bai Nemtullabai Abdul Tayab Maskati Trust. Copies of tender forms, specifications and plans can be had from the office of the undersigned as from Tuesday, the 28th instant and will be received upto Wednesday, the 12th April, 1939.

Messrs. ADALJA & NOORANI,
Architects & Engineers,
Mustafa Building,
Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
(10872)

NOTICE.

Two "Preference" Share Certificates Nos. 78149|150 of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the names of our clients Mrs. Vasanti Jagmohandas Mehta and Dr. Jethalal Mansingh Damany have been lost or misplaced. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to them.

POPATLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Mrs. Mehta and Dr. Damany.
(11552)

EASTER HOLIDAYS 1939

3rd CLASS HOLIDAY SEASON TICKETS

for 16 zones

issued from 28th March to 12th April, 1939, available for different periods as usual at very Cheap Rates

PURCHASE A TICKET AND TRAVEL AS MUCH AS YOU LIKE

full details from

ANY STATION G. I. P. RAILWAY

10730

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.		Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	604 of 1935	Re:	Ebrahim Nanabhoy Dossa.	First
2.	7 of 1937	Re:	Dhanjishaw Nusserwanji Daruwala.	First
3.	46 of 1937	Re:	Bhagwandas Waljibhai Rajput (Personal).	First
4.	165 of 1937	Re:	Anthony Wilfred Dias alias A. Dias alias A. W. Dias.	First
5.	306 of 1937	Re:	Shahu Vithoba Gaikwad.	First
6.	326 of 1937	Re:	Mohomed Umer Usman.	First
7.	4 of 1938	Re:	Shaik Ahmed Usman.	First
8.	8 of 1938	Re:	Moreshwar Dinkar Deshmukh.	First
9.	35 of 1938	Re:	Abaji Damodar Vaidya.	First
10.	51 of 1938	Re:	Stanley Dobson.	First
11.	68 of 1938	Re:	Shankar Mahadeo Kulkarni.	First
12.	111 of 1938	Re:	Issac Aaron Daniel.	First
13.	666 of 1935	Re:	Manishankar Gordhan Joshi.	First and Final.
14.	74 of 1937	Re:	Shankar Ramchandra Hajernis.	First and Final.
15.	168 of 1937	Re:	Nusserwanji Kharsedji Mehta.	First and Final.
16.	194 of 1937	Re:	Ambajeerao Chotamlal Patange.	First and Final.
17.	222 of 1937	Re:	Joseph Judah Cherry.	First and Final.
18.	271 of 1937	Re:	Gilbert Hastings Bedewalkar.	First and Final.
19.	591 of 1935	Re:	John Bartholomew Menezes.	Second and Final
20.	14 of 1936	Re:	Robert Masquiren.	Second and Final
21.	577 of 1935	Re:	Jean Theop.	Preferential Distribution.
22.	556 of 1935	Re:	Madhavji Lalji and Anr. (Madhavji Lalji and Sons).	Preferential Distribution.
23.	20 of 1938	Re:	Tansukhlal Ratanlal.	Preferential Distribution.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estate will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, dated this 15th day of March, 1939.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(10023)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from MR. VITHALDAS KEVALDAS SHA, executor of the last Will and Testament of Virchand Jeram deceased the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge, use, trust or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fasandari land or ground of the perpetual Fazandari tenure (subject to the payment of a fixed yearly rent of Rupees five to the Fazandar) situate at Galvadi Cavel Street, now known as Dr. Viegas Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 109 3/4 square yards or thereabouts and which said piece of land is together with other land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 199, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1923 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Harichand Nathoba and now to Haridas Narayan, on or towards the West and North by the property formerly belonging to Anpurnabai, wife of Chintaman Mahdun and now to Ramdas R. Thakarsi and on or towards the South by a public passage and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3779 and formerly under street No. 124 and now under street No. 222 L.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1939.

JHAVERY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10876.

A PATHAN-GIRL IN BOMBAY

SHE WON LIBERTY FOR HER COUNTRY WITH HER RIFLE!

Bombay: 27-3-'39.

A beautiful girl from the land of Pathans is now-a-days in Bombay. Meet her at IMPERIAL CINEMA.

She is not only BEAUTIFUL, but she is BRAVE—more brave than an average adventurer. She fought tooth and nail for the sake of her country. How did she? Come and See Director Chowdhary's "RIFLE GIRL," running at the IMPERIAL CINEMA. She is represented by ROSE, the famous Star!!!

(Advt.)

TRUTH IS ETERNAL

SARASWATI'S

IT'S TRUE

In FOURTH Week!

CENTRAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

A KAPURCHAND LTD. Release!

HUNS PICTURE

DEVATA

SEVENTH WEEK

AT

WEST-END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

—A SUPREME RELEASE!

INDIA'S BEST PICTURE

NEW THEATRES'

"DUSHMAN"

(THE "ENEMY")

Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI

KRISHNA

SIXTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Congress Agitation In States

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S OPPOSITION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League a meeting was convened on Saturday night to observe "Rajkot Day", at the open ground at Mandvi, Sir Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi, who presided, observed "I wish the public to know and particularly the Press to understand that the declared policy of the Muslim League is against the agitation created by the Congress in the States. It is declared in categorical terms and there is no doubt about it. The Muslim League will not follow in the Congress footsteps. The League will wait and watch. I want it to be made known that when and if the Muslim population of any State is in trouble or is oppressed by any political party or the Ruler, the League will not hesitate to step in and assert that the Muslim cause will be heard by the Ruler of the State and the Imperial Government.

"It is not difficult for the Muslim League to carry on propaganda like the Congress. The only fear which the League is faced with is that the Muslim has yet learnt the art of non-violence as the Hindu. The philosophy of non-violence and the science of fasting to death is alien to the Muslim. The Muslim League controls the activities of the Muslims, otherwise the individual Muslim will even, not care for his life.

"Democratic Government has come in, and in the majority of provinces in India, Congress has captured a majority and the Government is carried on by them. Whether in the Bombay Presidency or in other provinces, it is a fact that the Mussalman has to be alert about his interests."

Concluding Sir Ali Muhammad said:—

"Iqbal has warned, 'The hand of the majority rules the destiny of the minority'. That is democracy. That is our difficulty. The only remedy is balance of power. Unless unity between the majority and the minority comes there is no solution. The other remedy is coalition with other minorities."

Several speakers then addressed the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

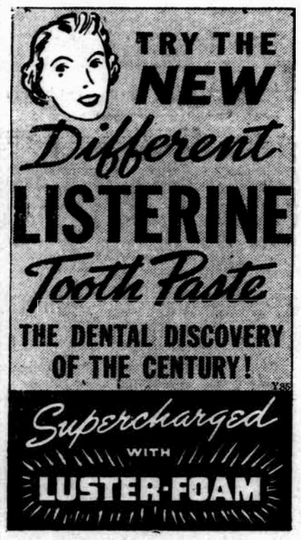
The following three resolutions were put to the vote and unanimously carried.

(1) "This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay declares its emphatic opinion that the two representatives of the Muslims of Rajkot State, were appointed by the Thakore Saheb on the Reforms Inquiry Committee on the recommendation of the Rajkot State Muslim Council, the only authoritative and representative organisation of the Muslims of Rajkot State, which alone can speak on behalf of the Muslims of Rajkot State and can alone truly represent them. This meeting is strongly of opinion that no puppet Muslims, who may be nominated by the Praja Prishad of Rajkot can voice the opinion of Rajkot State Muslims. This meeting, therefore, appeals to the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Paramount Power not to forsake the interests of the important Muslim community of Rajkot and to retain the said true Muslim representatives on the Rajkot Reforms Inquiry Committee."

(2) "This meeting of the Muslims of Bombay emphatically declares that any constitution framed by a Committee without the said Muslim representatives on the Reforms Inquiry Committee shall not be acceptable to the Muslims."

(3) "This meeting is of emphatic opinion that the Association, which calls itself the Praja Parishad of Rajkot State does not represent the Muslims and many other important communities of Rajkot State. The said Parishad does not command the confidence of a very large portion of Rajkot State people. This meeting strongly opposes the demand of the said Parishad to have a majority of Parishad members on the Rajkot State Reforms Inquiry Committee. If the Parishad is given such a majority, the minority and other majority communities are afraid that their political, religious, social, economic and other rights and interests will be in danger. This meeting, therefore, strongly appeals to the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Paramount Power not to concede the demand of the said Parishad for a majority in the said Reforms Inquiry Committee."

A special resolution moved by the chair expressing sorrow at the death of Moulana Mazharuddin, Editor of an Urdu daily of Delhi, was passed. It also expressed sympathy with the members of the bereaved family.



THE EXCELSIOR

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NEW EMPIRE

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AUDIENCES ENTHRALLED BY KEITH FALKNER'S Glorious Voice, who Sings His way to your Heart in Warner Bros.' Spectacular Musical Extravaganza:

"MAYFAIR MELODY"

with

JOYCE KIRBY
CHILI BOUCHIER

A Pageant of Glorious Music! Dazzling Spectacle..... Unrivalled Beauty!

LUCKY NUMBER winning a Brand New PHILCO RADIO presented by Automobile Co., Ltd., will be announced TODAY in all the shows!

RED ARROW TRANSIT SYSTEM

The B. B. & C. I. started this accelerated service for goods traffic in December last as an experimental measure between Bombay and Up-country stations. The scheme has now become so popular that the system has been adopted throughout the Railway.

To give a brief description of this new facility for merchants it will be remembered, that on payment of a fee of one rupee, special measures are taken to watch a consignment throughout its transit over the Railway and a very satisfactory acceleration of service is secured. In booking their goods under this system a merchant has other facilities placed at his disposal and these may be summarised as follows. He may ascertain the whereabouts of his goods whilst they are in transit, he is given advice as to when his consignment was delivered and the consignee also receives prompt advice of the arrival and availability of the goods for collection.

Victoria Driver Killed In Collision With Car

A motor car and a victoria were involved in a serious collision on Sunday afternoon, near the Victoria Terminus, as a result of which the Victoria driver received fatal injuries on his head.

It appears that both the vehicles were proceeding in the same direction along the road near Victoria Terminus. Suddenly the car, which was just behind, rushed into the victoria. The impact was so terrific that the victoria turned turtle, the coach-driver and the horse falling heavily on the ground. Before the car stopped, its front wheels were already on the head of the coach-driver, causing grievous hurt to the man. The man was extricated from underneath the wheels and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

The motor driver received no injuries. He was put under arrest by the Palton Road Police who are making further inquiries.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 26.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day :—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	84	58	—	1.2	—0.5
Amraoti	95	69	—	3.3	+1.2
Akola	98	63	—	0.2	—1.9
Ahmedabad	97	72	—	0.1	—0.3
Ajmer	81	65	—	1.6	+0.3
Ahmednagar	92	65	—	0.1	—1.5
Ambala	79	61	—	5.8	+1.0
Allahabad	97	67	—	1.3	—0.9
Benares	97	67	—	3.3	+1.1
Bareilly	88	64	—	1.1	—2.1
BOMBAY	84	72	—	1.1	+0.4
Bangalore	88	65	—	1.1	—3.3
Bhopal	90	61	—	0.6	...
Baroda	96	63	—	...	—
Belgaum	88	64	—	1.9	—0.5
Bahawalpore	77	61	—	1.0	—0.4
Bijapur	93	69	—	0.3	—1.4
Bellary	96	73	—	0.1	—2.7
Bhavnagar	95	72	—	0.5	—
Chittagong	94	70	—	4.7	—1.3
Calcutta	99	71	—	1.7	—1.8
Cuttack	98	65	—	1.4	—2.4
Cawnpore	96	65	—	1.3	—0.7
Calicut	90	76	—	1.5	—5.9
Colombo	88	74	—	16.9	—11.2
Cheerapunji	75	58	—	5.4	—8.9
Cocanada	81	74	—	12.5	+5.0
Cochin	87	74	—	8.9	—2.6
Dehra Dun	76	53	0.1	4.3	2.6
Delhi	80	61	—	1.6	—1.2
Dehra I. Khan	74	58	—	2.5	+0.1
Darjeeling	57	45	—	1.2	—3.5
Desa	93	69	—	0.2	—0.3
Dalhousie	—	—	—	2.5	+3.8
Fort Sandeman	60	48	—	6.0	+2.5
Gorakhpur	93	67	—	1.1	—0.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	94	70	0.1	1.1	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	94	65	0.1	0.9	—
Indore	89	61	—	0.1	—1.0
Jhansi	90	62	—	0.7	—0.9
Jubbulpore	90	61	—	2.5	—0.5
Jacobabad	84	66	—	1.9	+0.9
Jaipur	82	63	—	1.4	—0.1
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	81	73	—	2.3	+0.9
Kodaikanal	64	48	—	19.9	+1.7
Khandwa	95	66	—	0.8	—0.6
Lucknow	94	61	—	1.0	—1.2
Ludhiana	76	58	—	4.9	+0.2
Lahore	74	53	—	4.5	+1.3
Lyallpur	74	56	—	2.6	+0.9
Multan	75	57	0.1	2.3	+0.9
Mysore	90	69	—	1.8	—1.7
Madras	87	72	—	3.5	—18.5
Marmagoa	85	73	—	1.0	—
Mussoorie	47	36	0.3	9.7	—0.2
Mahableshwar	79	61	—	2.0	—0.1
Murree	55	38	0.2	22.4	+8.2
Mount Abu	76	64	—	0.7	—0.3
Masulipatam	89	72	—	15.9	+8.5
Mandalay	97	65	—	4.8	+2.0
Mangalore	89	73	—	2.1	1.7
Meerut	—	—	—	4.5	+1.2
Mercara	83	59	0.1	3.1	—1.7
Nagpur	93	70	—	2.0	—0.8
Ootacamund	69	45	—	5.9	—4.8
Patna	90	71	—	3.7	+1.6
Peshawar	72	56	—	9.6	+4.0
Poona	93	65	—	0.3	—1.0
Pachmarhi	81	59	—	2.1	—1.0
Port Blair	86	71	T	20.0	—2.1
Quetta	63	43	0.1	10.5	—
Ranchi	84	64	—	6.8	+2.7
Rawalpindi	73	51	—	14.9	+6.8
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	85	71	—	2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	93	75	—	...	—0.5
Sialkot	74	56	—	9.6	+3.7
Srinagar	62	44	0.3	13.1	+2.7
Sholapur	97	69	—	0.2	—1.7
Shillong	74	52	T	5.5	+0.6
Simla	51	38	T	6.5	—3.3
Surat	91	71	—	...	—0.4
Salem	96	71	—	2.4	—3.2
Trichinopoly	86	72	—	4.5	—5.3
Trivandrum	89	79	—	6.4	—5.1
Vizagapatam	86	74	—	14.8	+8.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, March 26.

The low pressure area over the United Provinces has filled up after causing local falls of rain in and near the Punjab Kumaon hills and isolated showers in North-East India and Central Provinces.

A Western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain in Baluchistan and Sind and a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Isolated light showers also occurred in Hyderabad and South Peninsula. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in the Punjab and East Rajputana.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Sonamarg, three quarters inch; Muktesar, Mussooree, Srinagar, Naushahro Murree quarter.—A.P.

'PARLE KUMARIKA & STREE MANDAL SPORTS

(From Our Correspondent).

VILLE PARLE: Saturday.

An annual sports gathering of the local Kumarika and Stree Mandal was held in the last week-end, when Mr. Kantilal Ishwarlal presided and Mrs. Kantilal Ishwarlal gave away prizes.

"APPLY EDUCATION IN ARTS TO HANDICRAFTS"

"Handicrafts Serves As Useful Guide To Many Schools", Says Hansa Mehta

In the course of her speech at the opening of the Exhibition of Handicrafts of the Ram Mohan High Schools, Girgaum, on Saturday evening, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to Bombay Government (Education) said that she wished to congratulate the organisers for that very interesting exhibition. It was gratifying that as many as one hundred and two schools had joined and over eighty schools had participated by sending exhibits. The number of exhibits received showed the enthusiasm of the children themselves who had prepared them on such short notice. There were no two opinions with regard to the educative value of exhibitions of that kind. Opinion was gaining ground that the present system of education in this country was too literary in its character, and that some kind of manual training was necessary to form an important and integral part of the curriculum in schools whether primary or secondary. That exhibition would bring out the educational possibilities of the various handicrafts, and serve as a useful guide to many schools. The varied list of all possible handicrafts fall under the main sections of (1) drawing and paintings; (2) sewing and needlework; and (3) fretwork and woodwork. These seemed to be the usual subjects taught in most of the schools.

Proceeding she stated that she strongly felt that art should be allied with craft. Children should be taught to cultivate a sense of beauty so that the articles they produced might have a charm of its own. Art as such had no place in our schools. The drawing and painting as taught at present were under the name of art. There was nothing more inartistic than some of the drawings and paintings seen in schools. They showed a lack of the colour sense with the result that colours in paintings or in embroidery work did not match. The teaching of art in schools required to be thoroughly overhauled. Children must be taught to cultivate a sense of proportion, a sense of colour and must cultivate an appreciation of beauty, and this education in art they must apply to the handicrafts they produce.

It was only when they had combined the art and craft that its teaching would have any real value. Mere handwork would reduce itself to a mechanical process. She hoped that exhibition would succeed in bringing out that factor—viz—that handicrafts must combine utility with artistic beauty.

The exhibition contained works of high quality in wire, clay, and metal work, in spinning, weaving, photograph etc.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

POHOOMULL'S GRAND

sale

OPENS ON MONDAY, 27th MARCH

12½% to 50% Reductions

SILKS & SAREES

JUST NOTE FEW PRICES

Real Silk Chiffon at Rs. 1/6 yd.

Fine Georgette at Rs. 1/12 yd.

Indian Heavy Georgette at Rs. 2 yd.

Various Other Silks at Re. 1 yd.

Printed Sarees From Rs. 7/8

Embroidered Sarees from Rs. 6

GENT'S REQUISITES

Striped Silk Shirts at Rs. 3/8

Best Washing Silk Suits at Rs. 15

Pyjama Suits From Rs. 2/8

CURIOS & CARPETS

A real opportunity for collectors. Curios of all description at reduced prices from 25 per cent to 30 per cent. Beautiful Persian and Indian Carpets offered at alluring prices. Indian Modern Carpets made to order to suit your colour scheme. Prices from Rs. 9/- per sq. yard.

JEWELLERY

For sound investment. Our sale offers you an unusual chance to get best Modern Jewellery at lowest possible prices. It will be worth your while to inspect our stock and their tempting prices.

POHOOMULL BROS., (India)

275, HORNBY ROAD, ... BOMBAY.

SHOW IT TO EVERYBODY
FIRST VALUATION RESULTS AFTER FOUR YEARS BEATING ALL RECORDS
ENDOWMENT Rs. 12 PER 1000
WHOLE LIFE Rs. 15 PER 1000
THE
NEW ASIATIC
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
NEW ASIATIC BUILDING, NEW DELHI.
MANAGING AGENTS;
BIRLA BROS. LTD.
Branches: CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, JALGAON, PATNA

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

LIME JUICE GLYCERINE

FOR MATCHLESS HAIR HEALTH

JEWEL OF INDIA

Aga Khan Hockey

Dull Game On Sunday

Ammunition Factory (Kirkee), B.E.S.T., Manchester Mills And Deccan Sports Win

There were four games decided on Sunday evening, when the Ammunition Factory from Kirkee, B.E.S.T., Manchester Mills and Deccan Sports won their respective encounters. The standard shown was indifferent, evoking little or no enthusiasm from the moderate crowd that had turned up.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST VS. AMMUNITION FACTORY KIRKEE.

The local team were no match for their Kirkee opponents, and went down to a superior combination by six goals to one after a one-sided affair.

The factory's three inners combined beautifully, and in the first half scored four effortless goals, Darekar and Rowjee obtaining two each. In the second half, the Factory men relaxed somewhat in view of the feebleness of the resistance that was being offered, and were content with only two goals through Mohamed and Rowjee. The Port Trust replied with one goal obtained from a penalty bully, which S. Corke negotiated successfully.

RESULT.

AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE ..... 6 Goals.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST 1 Goal.

THE TEAMS.

AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE: Rajanna; Ramdas and McIntyre; Jadhav, Yellapa, and Ughade; Khedare, Darekar, Rowjee, Mohamed and Razak.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST: Pereira; Williams and Wroughton; Correy, Quinn and V. Corke; Curran, Jeffries, S. Corke, Elkins and Duarte.

Umpires:—Messrs. Baria and Bhoot.

B.E.S.T. VS. POONA UNITED.

Although B.E.S.T. won this game by 5 goals to 1, the margin somewhat flatters them. The Poona team were their equals in every department of the game in the first half, but for some inexplicable reason were completely demoralised in the second, and served up a lifeless quality of hockey.

Poona United scored first after 10 minutes play from off a corner through Sathe; but seven minutes later, Gardner accepted a through pass from Lewis and, and dribbling past the goal-keeper, brought B.E.S.T. level.

Midway in the second half, Lewis broke through on his own and put B.E.S.T. ahead. After this, Poona United fell off completely, and the B.E.S.T., taking quick advantage of the demoralisation that had set in, scored three goals in rapid succession, Gardner being responsible for two and Robertson one.

RESULT.

B.E.S.T. ..... 5 Goals.
POONA UNITED ... 1 Goal.

THE TEAMS.

B.E.S.T: Moore; Menezes and Fonseca; Pinto, Elliott and D'Sylva; Robertson, Gardner, Lewis, Wilson and Fernandes.

POONA UNITED: Nagarwalla; Sathe and Wakefield; Mahadu, Naidu and Doctor; Abboo, Waghekar, Kisan, Jumman and Bala.

Umpires:— Messrs. Warner and Joseph.

BHIMRAJ S. C. VS. MANCHESTER MILLS.

RESULT.

MANCHESTER MILLS 2 Goals.
BHIMRAJ S. C. 1 Goal.

DECCAN SPORTS VS ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS.

RESULT.

DECCAN SPORTS 4 Goals.
ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS 3 Goals.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m.—B.E.S.T. vs. "Times of India."
5-30 p.m.—Christ Church and Barnes O. B. vs. Manchester Mills.

PLEA FOR UNITY IN CONGRESS

Indian Students' Debate In London

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 13.

An extremely useful and interesting discussion on the present situation in India took place in London on Saturday night. It was arranged by the London Majlis, the London School of Economics India Society and the University College India Society.

Mr. R. C. Gautum, a student from the Punjab, was in the chair. In the course of his observations, he discussed the composition of the Indian National Congress and the platform of those who stand for a United Front in Indian politics. Although he referred to the differing economic interests, he emphasised the need for unity against British Imperialism. In his opinion unity was essential if India were to succeed in attaining her complete freedom. If the Congress was divided, defeat would be the only reward. He took the view that the election of Subhas Bose as the President of the Congress this year represented the militant attitude of that section of the Congress movement which supported him against the Federal plan of the British Government.

CONGRESS POLICY

Mr. Krishnan, a student of economics from Travancore, traced the Congress policy. He divided it into two sections. Firstly it was an increasingly mass movement but in the recent years it had drifted more and more towards Constitutionalism. In support of his contention, he quoted passages from the article of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in one of the recent issues of the "Labour Monthly". On the question of Federation, Mr. Krishnan felt that the Congress attitude was vacillating. Man like Mr. Satyamurti was never rebuked by the Congress Working Committee, as such, for his utterances that the Congress would work the Federation "under certain circumstances", but was pulled up only by Mr. Bose.

Mr. A. K. Sen (Bengal) stressed the need to treat the Indian States as a part of the Indian struggle for independence and not as an isolated problem.

Mr. Haksar (Nagpur) emphasised Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statements when in London that no fundamental change in the Indian Constitution was possible through reliance on mere constitutional machinery.

BALANCE OF FORCES

Mr. Chandy (Travancore) discussed the balance of forces in India that brought him to the conflict in Europe between Fascism and British Imperialism. He drew the attention to Mr. Hore Belisha's statement to send 19 Divisions to France. He referred to Chatfield Committee's report to reorganise defences in India and to bring the defence forces under direct control of Whitehall. British Imperialism was trying its best to make use of vested interests in India those interests being increasingly influenced by British Imperialism.

After criticising different Congress Ministries "for the reactionary Bills, such as Bombay Trades Dispute Bill" introduced by them, Mr. Chandy asserted that the peasant movement in the United Provinces, Bihar and the Punjab was getting stronger and stronger. He claimed that the younger elements in the Congress were leading this movement. They were the forces and with their help the Indian people could march to freedom. They could help the nation to organise a titanic mass movement in the Indian States, where the peasants could be brought increasingly. As one connected with the Indian student movement, Mr. Chandy asserted that that movement was getting better organised and demanded a more militant attitude from its leaders. "People are ready", concluded Mr. Chandy, "the function of the leaders is to lead them and not to sit quiet on the top of a volcano".

There was a lively discussion. Mr. Feroze Gandhy and a few others contented that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's article in the "Labour Monthly" had been twisted and misquoted by those who desired to take advantage of it. Mr. Mohit Bannerji had no doubt that since Congress accepted office to combat the new Constitution, it will and must now do so.

There were four other speakers who had no hesitation in voicing their opinion that the Right Wing section of the Congress must lead the masses and not the Leftists.

Mr. Himat Sinh (Indian States) and Mr. Dharia once again emphasised the need for unity.

The last speaker, Mr. Hingorani (Karachi) referred to the "dynamic personality of Mahatma Gandhi" and he had no doubt that under his leadership the country would attain its destined goal.

After all the exchanges of views, the meeting came to the conclusion that it was not wise to discuss the merits of individual leaders but agreed that the election of Subhas Chandra Bose was a victory for more militant policy regarding Federation.

JAWAHAR'S TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEERS

Commendable Manners And Discipline

(From A Correspondent)
AMRAOTI, (By Mail).

"Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti deserves our sincere thanks for having rendered valuable service to the Reception Committee by deputing able organisers to undertake the heavy responsibility of training and organising the Tripuri Congress Volunteer Corps. But for their assistance it would not have been possible for the Reception Committee to serve you all in the manner we did. It is very creditable for the Organisers to have been able to organise such efficient Volunteer Corps within a short period that was at their disposal", said Seth Govind Das, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Tripuri Congress in his concluding speech at the open session of the 52nd Indian National Congress, Tripuri.

ORGANISATION OF MANDAL

After the invitation of the Mahakoshal leaders was accepted at Haripura by the Congress last year, Thakur Chhedilal, President of the Mahakoshal P. C. C., paid a visit to Amraoti in April last to preside over the anniversary of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal. He could thus personally see the work and organisation of the Mandal. He was so pleased that he expressed his desire that the Mandal should undertake the responsibility of organising the Volunteer Corps for the Congress Session to be held in Mahakoshal. He materialised his desire in to an actual invitation to that effect in October last when the venue of the Congress was decided at Tripuri and the Reception Committee was formed. Accordingly, the Reception Committee appointed Vaidya Hariharrao Deshpande a prominent worker of the Mandal, as Chief Organiser of the Volunteer Corps and Messrs. V. S. Salphale and P. B. Gijre as his Assistants from 1st November.

TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS

The Chief Organiser and his assistants toured in Mahakoshal for about a month and submitted their scheme of organisation to the Reception Committee. It was accepted and accordingly an "Officers Training Camp" was opened and conducted in the Xmas holidays at Tripuri and 100 officers selected from the districts of Mahakoshal were trained. Besides the three workers of the H. V. P. Mandal mentioned above, three more workers, namely, Messrs. K B Deshpande, Vyankatrao Dubey and V. M. Kulkarni were on invitation deputed to work as training Officers and Bugle Sergeant in this Camp.

After this Camp was successfully over, the Chief Organiser and his assistants made another tour in the province to help enrolment and training of volunteers in the districts.

G. O. C.'S INVITATION

The Grand Camp of 1,800 regulars was then organised from the 24th of February, at Tripuri. This time also, on the invitation of the G.O.C. Thakur Chhedilal, the H. V. P. Mandal deputed Messrs. K. B. Deshpande, Vyankatrao Dubey, Dave, Dhanerkar and Khati as Training Officers and Bugle Sergeant.

The Mandal then received an invitation from the G.O.C. to send its full troop of Bandsmen with their instruments. Accordingly 60 Bandsmen under the leadership of Messrs. G. Y. Kale and Sakhare were sent to Tripuri. The Mandal's Band played an important part at Tripuri almost at all the functions. It was placed at the head of one of the most spectacular and gorgeous processions of the Congress President. The Band played Bandemataram at the Subjects Committee and open session meetings every day. In the programme of the march of the Tripuri Congress Volnnteers, the Band's Troop of the Mandal gave its display of marching formations and was very much appreciated by the audience and the visitors.

CONFIDENCE IN H. V. P. MANDAL

Not only that the H. V. P. Mandal supplied training Officers and Organisers, but the G.O.C. expressed so much confidence in them that many of them were appointed on important positions in the Volunteer Organisation.

The efficiency of the Tripuri Congress Volunteer Corps organised by the Mandal's workers invoked praise from all quarters. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her thanksgiving address before the open session made a special reference to the volunteers and said that they had spared no pains day-in and day-out to serve their guests and all the good arrangement one could see was entirely due to their untiring efforts, efficiency and perfect discipline. Their sense of duty was so great that even hunger and thirst could not drag them away from the field.

COMMENDABLE MANNERS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech at the March Past Ceremony of the Volunteers on the 13th morning made the following remarks as regards the efficiency of the Volunteer organisation of the Tripuri Congress. He said "What is specially commendable about the Tripuri Volunteers is their good manners and good discipline. It is rare when there are no complaints about the volunteers. Civility and good manners of the Tripuri Volunteers were such an exemption. I have heard no complaints against them during all these days, and this I take as a unique compliment to the organisation".

All these remarks speak for the capability of the Mandal's workers in organising and training the Volunteer Corps. The Mandal expresses its deep debt of gratitude towards the Reception Committee and specially its Chairman Seth Govind Das and the G. O. C. Thakur Chhedilal for having Exhibited their full trust in the Mandal's workers and for having given them an opportunity and scope to serve the country in such a big organisation.

Egyptian Delegation

Calcutta Programme Cancelled: Departure For Bombay

CALCUTTA: March 26.

The Egyptian Delegation has sent the following telegram to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, from Agra:—

"We had looked forward to our visit to Calcutta with immense pleasure, but unfortunately cancelled rest of our programme and have to go to Bombay owing to indisposition. We regret very much the trouble we have given you and Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, but sincerely hope you will excuse us. We regret missing seeing you again before departure to express sincere thanks for your kindness and kindness of Congress everywhere. We hope to see you in Cairo and wish you speedy recovery."

Girgaum Congress Election And Khaddar Clause

Jt. Hon. Secretary, Girgaum D. C. C. writes:

I have to draw attention of Congress members to the clause in the new rules formed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the conduct of election of District Committees, whereby persons contesting elections to any of the Congress organisation in the city are required to be enrolled in the list of Habitual wearers of khaddar, before they are eligible either to be nominated or elected to these organisations. As annual elections of the Girgaum District Congress Committee to elect a fresh council for the year 1939 will be shortly held, the members intending to contest elections are requested to enroll themselves in the list which is maintained at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (Congress House) before Wednesday the 29th instant.

Donations To States' People's Conference

The General Secretary All-India States' People's Conference writes:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, The All-India States' People's Conference has received the following donations in response to his appeal which we beg to acknowledge with thanks.

Shri. Souiram, Poddar, Rangoon Rs. 101; Shri N. C. Jerajani Bombay Rs. 51; Prof. Hiralal Khanna, Cawnpore, Rs. 25; Shri Sarju Prasad Allahabad Rs. 20; Shri Parmanand Pande, Jorhat Rs. 4; Shri K. Vasudeo Rai, Mysore Rs. 2; Total Rs. 203.

Mr. Naik Visits Dharwar

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, March 23.

Mr. S. S. Naik, the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay, visited Dharwar last week and saw persons interested in the problems of the local bodies. He had also made arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the members of the Kale Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to enquire into the problems of Local Self-Government. The Committee is coming to Dharwar during the last week of April.

DHARWAR MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, March 23.

Startling disclosures have been made in to-day's issue of the "Karnatak Front" regarding the reported maladministration of the Dharwar Municipal Borough and several instances of acts of commissions and omissions have been quoted from the audit notes.

Much importance is attached to the report sent by Mr. Madon, I.C.S., C.I.E., the Commissioner, S. D., to the Municipality last week. The report, it is understood, contains about 75 typed pages with several strictures for the administration and the Municipality has been called upon to explain on several acts of omissions and commissions. The report has been the result of an investigation made by Mr. S. B. Hubli, the Assistant Commissioner, S. D., during the first week of this month.

Justice In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, March 25.

Reviewing the annual report of Judicial Department, Muntra Sachiv, Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh states that in an official year 1937-38, civil and criminal suits numbering 46,085 were filed out of which 35,240 were disposed. In this year there was an increase of 5,000 civil suits while criminal suits decreased to 2,300.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The total income of the department was Rs. 720,107 and expenditure Rs. 796,461.

AGRICULTURAL DEBT RELIEF

Baroda Government has passed an Agricultural Debt Regulation Act recently. Under this Act 6,469 suits were disposed of in the courts of the State, while 3,050 of them were compromised. About 7,080 agriculturists obtained relief under the Act.

Court fees amounting to Rs. 86,048 were returned to the parties.

Total amount claimed in suits disposed of was Rs. 1,413,224. The amount of reduction made was in debt of Rs. 40,050 and in interest of Rs. 19,168.

SUITS AGAINST GOVT.

Out of 87 suits filed against the Government which were disposed of, 31 were decided against the Government.

Sec. 144 has been extended for a month at Katni.

Some farms full of harvested wheat and gram in Tikuri (Cement Factory) village are reported to have been entirely.

Similar report comes from Barigwan, a village in the vicinity of Katni.

(Continued from column 7.)

6-20 p.m. Niaz Husain Shami. 6-30 p.m. For countryside. 7-15 p.m. Chanchal Kumari. 7-25 p.m. Airvoice orchestra. 7-30 p.m. Niaz Husain Shami. 7-45 p.m. Parodies of the classics, 6. 8 p.m. Bibi Narindar Kaur. 8-15 p.m. Chanchal Kumari. 8-35 p.m. Haidar Bakhsh. 8-40 p.m. Bhai Santa Singh Ragi. 9 p.m. Bibi Narindar Kaur. 9-45 p.m. Interlude. 9-50 p.m. Tapping our sources by R. B. Ram Lal. 10-5 p.m. Bhai Santa Singh Ragi. 10-20 p.m. Chanchal Kumari. 10-40 p.m. Sitar recital. 10-45 p.m. Bhai Santa Singh Ragi.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

6 p.m. Shahnai. 6-8 p.m. V. D. Kazrekar. 6-30 p.m. Kaneez Khatoon. 6-50 p.m. Amir Ahmed Alvi. 7 p.m. Records. 7-30 p.m. Adarsh Mahila Sangh. 7-45 p.m. V. D. Kazrekar. 8 p.m. Pilots who made history (Hindustani) by Hasan Ahmed. 8-15 p.m. Kaneez Khatoon. 8-35 p.m. Next week's programmes. 8-45 p.m. Tan Paltas. 9 p.m. Adarsh Mahila Sangh. 9-50 p.m. Kaneez Khatoon. 10 p.m. Jankibai. 10-10 p.m. Instrumental duet. 10-20 p.m. V. D. Kazrekar. 10-35 p.m. Kaneez Khatoon.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. In town to-night. 8 p.m. B.B.C. symphony concerts. 9-20 p.m. Peter Dawson (songs). 9-30 p.m. News. 9-50 p.m. Dudley Beaven. 10 p.m. Variety. 10-50 p.m. Evelyn Dove: The Carolina Song-Bird. 11 p.m. Last town in England. 11-30 p.m. News. 11-50 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his salon orchestra.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records 8-50 News in English.

12-30 p.m. Vinayak Rao Harshe 12-45 Air Instrumental Trio: Gat Samant Sarang 12-55 Bhajan 1-0 Market Rates 1-10 Ghazal 1-20 Bhairvin on Strings 1-30 Music 3-30 Mangal Devta 3-52 Variety 6-0 News in English 6-5 Alabandi Jaipurwali 6-20 Shamsuddin 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Subtleties 8-0 Gujarati Publications. By Anantrai M. Raval 8-15 Vinayak Rao Harshe 8-25 Alabandi Jaipurwali 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 This is Bombay by R. K. Karanjia 9-30 News in English 9-45 Wings! 6 by L J P Swabey (Relayed from Calcutta) 10-5 The Radio Quartet 10-30 Symphony Concert (Recorded) 10-40 Olga Athaide 11-0 Epilogue. Close down.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1.

6-30 For Children: Gujarati 7-0 p.m. Vinayak Rao Harshe 7-20 Sarangi Recital, Gat Barwa 7-30 to 7-45 As in Bombay 1 7-45 B. R. Deodhar. A Khayal in Shankarakaran 8-0 to 10-0 As in Bombay 1 10-0 to 10-5 String Music 10-30 Vichitra Bean 10-40 B. R. Deodhar 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Latifanbai of Udaipur 8-20 Radio Orchestra 8-30 Ramzan Khan 8-10 Ghaffar Haider 9-25 Duet 9-30 Anil Kumar 9-40 Hirabai.

12-0 noon Attempts at Dadras.

1-0 p.m. B B C Records 1-30 Song and Dance Numbers 2-0 School Broadcast 6-10 Kumari Shormishta Sirkar 6-25 Radio Orchestra 6-35 Hirabai 6-50 Sarangi Recital 6-55 Ghaffar Haider 7-15 For Villagers 8-0 Canvassers humorous talk by Rashid Ahmed Siddiqi 8-15 Radio Orchestra 8-25 Latifanbai of Udaipur 8-45 Gat Bhopali 8-50 Ramzan Khan 9-5 Hirabai 9-15 News in Hindustani 9-45 Indian Network by L J P Swabey (Relayed from Calcutta) 10-0 Anil Kumar 10-10 Hirabai 10-35 Sitar Recital 10-40 Ramzan Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1 7-15 Ramzan Khan 7-35 Violin Recital. By P. S. Mukerji Khammaj 7-40 Latifanbai of Udaipur 8-0 to 10-0 As in Delhi 1 10-0 VUD Light Orchestra.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590) kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1.
7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2.
8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. With villagers.
8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

12-30 p.m. Boston Promenade orchestra. 1-15 p.m. The London Philharmonic orchestra. 1-30 p.m. School broadcast. 1-45 p.m. Stories retold by Chowdhuri. 1-55 p.m. Musical interval. 2-2 p.m. Modern Bengali writers poetry by Ajit Dutt. 2-20 p.m. Saila Debi. 5 p.m. For Countryside. 6 p.m. Kankavati. 6-20 p.m. Kanaklata Banerjee. 6-40 p.m. Jantri Sangha. 6-55 p.m. Takar Manush. 7-5 p.m. Sunil Banerjee. 7-25 p.m. Manusher Taka. 7-35 p.m. Bhattacharya. 7-45 p.m. Try it! 8-5 p.m. Scientists at work. (Bengali) by Dr. S. K. Mittra. 9-10 p.m. My piano and I by Norman Parry. 9-30 p.m. Dance music. 9-45 p.m. Indian network by L. J. P. Swabey. 10 p.m. Town mouse and the country mouse.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

12-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

5 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

2 p.m. It might interest you. 2-5 p.m. Anatomy and physiology. 2-20 p.m. Music. 4 p.m. Things of interest (Tamil by "Radio Mama". 4-5 p.m. Africa (Tamil) by Nataraja Pillai. 4-20 p.m. Music. 5 p.m. M. J. Nathan: Vocalist. 5-25 p.m. Carnatic orchestra: Umabharanam. 5-35 p.m. Shrimatis Parvati and Sita vocal duets. 6 p.m. Orchestral interlude. 6-30 p.m. M. J. Nathan: Vocalist. 6-50 p.m. Nursery tales for children in Tamil. 6-55 p.m. Shrimatis Parvati and Sita vocal duets. 7-15 p.m. My hobby, 5. Loafing about. (Tamil) by "Loafer". 7-30 p.m. Kundamala (Telugu) by S. N. Murty. 8-30 p.m. H. Ramachandra Sastri. Flute. 9-20 p.m. Co-operation and Harijans by V. Krishna Mohan. 9-35 p.m. Symphony for orchestra and pianoforte. 10-5 p.m. Madras Radio Choral Society.

Madras—II Programme

25 28 metres (11,870 kc|s)

2 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 p.m. to 6 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 p.m. Rural Finance (Telugu). 6-15 p.m. Puranakalakshepam in Telugu. 6-30 p.m. to 9-35 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-35 p.m. P. B. Srinivasan: Vocalist.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

6 p.m. Bhai Santa Singh Ragi.

(Continued in Col. 5)

ECONOMY

The Raleigh cycle is economical at first cost and will give years of carefree cycling. It is built by craftsmen for comfort and easy running on every type of road. The rust-proof finish of every part keeps your machine smart indefinitely. Make your next cycle a Raleigh—the finest value that money can buy.

POINTS OF RALEIGH PERFECTION

Point No. 6.

FRAME. Raleigh frames are constructed from finest steel—specially designed to give the most comfortable riding position. Special hard enamel finish that guarantees long life.

Obtainable from all good Dealers everywhere

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

EROS Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 22519.

CHANGE of PROGRAMME TO-DAY!

THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE EVER BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN!

DRUMMOND against SCOTLAND YARD!
Bars can't hold him . . .
bullets can't stop him
. . police can't find him.
Adolph Zukor presents
"ARREST BULLDOG DRUMMOND!"
Can he clear himself from the charge of murder?
A Paramount Picture with
JOHN HOWARD · HEATHER ANGEL
H. B. WARNER · REGINALD DENNY · E. E. CLIVE
Directed by JAMES HOGAN

EXTRA on Stage at 6-30 P. M. Show Only "RITZ SISTERS & BILLY HEATON" in their Weekly CHANGE of Programme!

ALSO IN OUR BALL ROOM FROM 7-45 P.M.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also a "Jack & the Bean Stalk" Coloured Cartoon!

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

*EDGAR WALLACE'S

Best Comedy Thriller—

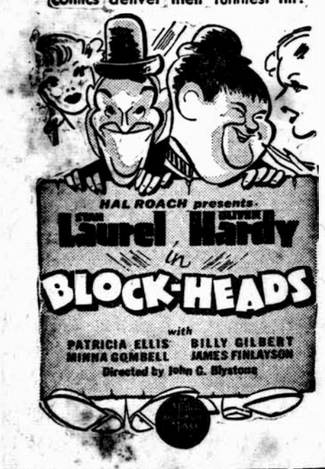
"THE GAUNT STRANGER"

(Adapted from "THE RINGER")

METRO

DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M. TELEPHONE 31045

90 MINUTES OF HAPPINESS and hi-jinks as the World's Favorite comics deliver their funniest hit!



Do it NOW

Don't wait for the rains! Make your roof watertight now with the world's finest weather-proofing felt—

"SERVAL"

ASBESTOS FELT

Made of minerals, 'Serval' does not rot through exposure.....it is 100% durable.....and by far the most economical way of excluding damp.

* Roofs cost more to lay in the Monsoon because work is interrupted by rain. Write for particulars immediately to:—

FEATHERSTONE & COZENS (DEPT BC)
Bombay Mutual Annexe
Gunbow Street, — Bombay

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu Chaitra Sud 6, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 5, 1358
Parsi Meher 25, 1308
Hightide: 3-20; 16-30
Lowtide: 9-34; 22-24
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.
Legislative Assembly, 11 a.m.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STUDY CLASS IN "HIND SWARAJ"

A study class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in "Hind Swaraj" will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book Houe, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

BLAVATSKY LODGE

There will be a symposium at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Thirty years hence"

HAWKERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Hawkers' Union, Bombay, a public meeting of the hawkers will be held at Null Bazaar, Erskine Road, to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and Maniben Kara will address the meeting.

"F" WARD CONGRESS

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel, Poibavdi.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union there will be a public lecture to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when Mr. Godambe Advocate will speak on "The fortnight in review". Mr. Salim Merchant, Vice-President of the Union, will preside.

INDIAN ART

Under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, the former Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, will deliver a lecture on "Second Impressions of Indian Art" at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing. Sir Richard Temple will preside.

"ECONOMIST'S VIEW OF GEOGRAPHY"

The importance of a study of Geography for national planning was discussed by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao in the course of a lecture on "An Economist's view of Geography" which he delivered on Thursday last under the auspices of the Bombay Geographical Association. Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji presided.

BHAVNAGARIS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bhavnagar Prajaparishad a public meeting of the people of Bhavnagar State will be held at Hira Baug Hall at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday). Sjt. Motichand Girdharilal Kapadia will preside. A deputation of Bhavnagar Prajaparishad will give message of the Prajaparishad which is going to be held in the month of April.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Son of Frankenstein". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Pirates of the Skies." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Kentucky". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Gaunt Stranger". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Block-Heads". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Hero No. 1" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15, and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Rifle Girl". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Mayfair Melody". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA PUBLIC MEETING TO-DAY AT GHORAPDEV

Under the auspices of the Prohibition Propaganda Board of the Government of Bombay, a public meeting will be held at Ghorapdev on Monday night at 9 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister will preside, and the speakers will include Messrs. Shankerrao Deo and S. K. Patil. Loud-speakers will be installed and people are requested to attend in their thousands.

MR. D. V. PATEL HONOURED

Representatives and members of the staff Organisation Department of the Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd., arrange a reception in honour of Mr. Danyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel, for congratulating him on his election as a Councillor to the Municipal Corporation, on Saturday evening, at Mongini's, when Mr. Sutherland, Secretary of the Company presided.

Mr. K. K. Paran and other speakers paid high tribute to the honoured guest and congratulated him for coming out successful in the election contest.

The President congratulated the Councillor on his easy success in the contest and blessed him. He was then presented with a silver casket by the Department.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE

"In Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of peace India has a priceless message for the world, the perhaps startling news that the so-called armed strength of the West is in reality the weakness of the West, for when men and nations lack the courage and the strength of love and peace, they resort to armaments and warfare" declared Mr. M. D. Japheth, in his lecture on "The Way to World Peace" delivered at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday.

"Historians recording the Great War, in the twenties", continued the lecturer, "their perception dulled by over-enthusiasm, stated that "never did men die for a holier cause". We who live today are convinced that the historians of contemporary affairs will assuredly record that never did men die for a cause that was no cause at all, that the great tragedy was not the war itself but the futility of war and the post-war development of dictatorship, constituting as it does the very factors which the declaration of hostilities in 1914 sought to crush."

MUNICH PACT

The lecturer described the Munich Pact as incapable of ensuring world peace, and offered as his solution the formation of an international federation of men and women that will educate the public mind and inculcate the doctrine of peace "not by idealising realities, but by realising ideals, by perfecting and regulating realities to that degree that will render war unnecessary. If we have the desire for peace let us have the sincerity for peace. Thus will we find the peace of the world, and with it, the salvation of the world."

VITAL NEED OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Hon. Mr. Pakwasa's Exhortation To Bombay Youth

"No nobler cause can be found wherein young men and women can do yeomen's service", said Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Council while presiding over the meeting at Napoo Hall, Matunga on Sunday night for pursuing the Literacy Campaign.

Continuing he said that the campaign was an absolute necessity and the drive in furtherance of it should be welcomed by one and all. It was unique in nature.

The campaign was to be conducted by volunteers who should rely on their own efforts to further the cause. So volunteers in the cause were necessary. Their duties were three-fold—teaching, collection of funds and organiation.

A determined drive in the direction would soon crown their efforts by bearing fruitful results in the direction of literacy.

At the outset Professor V. G. Rao in proposing the Chairman explained the plan of the campaign.

Miss Godaveri Gokhale, dwelling on the organisational aspect, said, wherever a group of 20 illiterates resolved to assemble in a class, a Centre would be opened, with all the necessary equipment. The campaign was to be conducted principally in four languages,—Marathi, Gujarathi, Canarese and Urdu, and in certain areas in Tamil, Telugu and Hindi.

She was confident that with the fulfilment of their plan of action, Bombay would soon lead in literacy also.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari said, among Madrasis literacy was not at a discount, and they were known as a cultured and educated people in the City. They should bring in their influence towards organisation, collection and in rousing the public conscience.

Mr. B. N. Meheshwari assured support to the campaign on behalf of the Matunga public.

Dr. P. S. Nair, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair, announced that those who wanted to enrol themselves as volunteers should do so at the Hindi Centre at Napoo Hall.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Yesterday evening the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, in the presence of a large gathering performed the opening ceremony of the Government Tanning Institute and leather Working School, at Bandra.

The Institute and School is situated on the eastern side of the Bandra Goods Yard, within a distance of about a mile from the Khar Railway Station. This place well-known as Chamdewallakiwadi has a small colony of tanners, who number about a thousand souls and are specialists in the manufacture of the soft leather which is used as lining for hats and caps. The community has had a chequered history. They are said to be Rajputs who came to Bombay some 50 to 60 years back and after being driven away from several places they settled in their present inhospitable marshy abode in 1914.

MR. KHER TO RESCUE

Here they lived in primitive huts built of mud walls and tarpaulins. There was then no municipality governing the place, no water supply, no drainage, no lighting. Their children grew up without any education or proper upbringing.

Such miserable lives that they led first came to the notice of Mr. Kher, then no Minister, but an ordinary social worker. Mr. Kher, who had a very sympathetic heart, it is said spent several hours amongst these poor people, and before long, with the help of few more social workers like himself, provided medical aid and on his return from jail where he was sent as a political prisoner he with the help of Chamdewalla-ki-wadi Committee of which he is Secretary, met the several crying needs of the people.—A social centre was started, waters taps were provided, primary schools were started, a charitable dispensary, the greatest need of the people, was provided along many other amenities. Side by side with the school lessons as first steps in tanning were given.

Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan

The twenty-third session of the Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan will be held at Ahmednagar during the Easter holidays (8, 9 and 10 April) under the Presidentship of Prof. D. V. Potdar.

PROHIBITION WEEK

To-day's Programme In City

At 9 p. m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday) a Mass Meeting will be held at Ghorapdeo when Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will preside and Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister of Bombay, Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, and other leaders will address!

Volunteers are required to be present at the place of the meeting, in uniforms, at 7-30 p. m. (S. T.).

RAISE RESPECT OF YOUR COUNTRY EVERYWHERE

Hon. Mr. Nurie's Advice To Students Of New Model School

Before a gathering of two thousand persons representing different communities, Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works to the Government of Bombay presided over the "Parents Day" and Prize Distribution ceremony of the New Model High School at Nowroji Hill Gardens, Dongri on Sunday evening.

After a big programme of music, dance and drill was gone through by the students of the school, Mr. Joseph Mathias, the Principal of the School presened the report of the institution, which among other things stated:—

The Girls' School which we had separated last year has proved a unique success and we are glad to record a steady increase in the strength. This is mainly due to the interest which Mrs. Mathias takes. She not only looks after the academic but also the extra-curricular activities of the pupils at the cost of her health. This work has been well appreciated both by the children and their parents. The girls are also taught needlework, drawing and music. From June special needle-work, and cutting classes will be established.

In order to give due weight to the re-organization scheme of our democratic Government, we have decided to introduce, from June next, Hindustani in the first three Standards of the English Section. In the Higher Section we will have Hindustani, Persian, and Frenc as second languages. For the be nefit of those that are studying Sanskrit, we will retain that language only from Standard V to the Matriculation class. Further we are introducing Book-keeping, Short-hand, Type writing and fretwork as optional subjects, besides Drawing and Music, both Indian and English, as compulsory subjects.

In a few weeks we will be opening Adult Education classes and we appeal to all those that are interested in removing the illiteracy existing amongst our poor brethren to co-operate with us.

FEEL PRIDE IN BEING INDIANS

Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie then distributed prizes to the successful students and congratulated Mr. Joseph Mathias and Mrs. Mathias, the Joint Principals, for raising the school to its present level in a few years. Neither the Government nor the public helped this institution financially, and yet the management had raised it to the level of a first-class institution in the city where nearly 600 students were taught not only to pass examinations but were also prepared for citizenship. He was glad to see that the school was not run on sectarian lines but was open to all communities. He advised the boys and girls learning in the school to feel proud of India and to carry the self-respect of India wherever they went and thus raised the respect and honour of India not in this country but also abroad. It was very unfortunate that there were not many play grounds for schools and educational institutions in the city, but he assured the public that as far as the Congress was concerned they would always view with sympathy to provide plots of ground for play ground where it was possible to do so.

GOA WORKERS CONGRATULATE CORPORATOR

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Vinayak Atmaram Karapurkar was the recipient of congratulations from Goa Kamgars on Wednesday last at a meeting in the compound of Kamathi's chawls, at Parthadevi. Mr. G. P. Hegde Desai, editor of 'Bharat', was in the chair. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who was also present, made a short speech, exhorting the Goan workmen and labourers to co-operate actively with the Congress Government in their campaign of Prohibition and literacy.

BOUQUETS FROM BOMBAY

DIVIDED BETWEEN

HANSA & RAMA SHUKUL

for the brilliant performances which form the essence of a Picture punctuated with songs and Dance-Duets

Supported By:—
MUMTAZ ALI,
SAROJ BORKAR,
V. H. Desai,
P. F. Pithawala,
Rai Mohan,
Rani Bala.

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST RELEASE:

Nav-Jeevan

from the PEN of "BHABI'S" author: SARADINDU BANNERJEE!

DAILY 3 SHOWS:
4-30—7-15—10 P. M.
Sat, Sun. & Holidays:
Matinee 1-45 p.m.

TO-DAY at ROXY

NEXT FRIDAY

WADIAS

Will Present With PARDONABLE PRIDE

THE MOST POWERFUL, AWE-INSPIRING AND AMAZINGLY REALISTIC JUNGLE PICTURE EVER PRODUCED IN INDIA

JUNGLE KING

featuring

JOHN CAVAS, PRAMILLA

AGHA & MEHRU (KAPI GORILLA)

Directed by NARI GADIALLI

Supervision

HOMI WADIA

NEXT FRIDAY

AT THE LAMINGTON LAMINGTON ROAD

Women's Deputation Waits On Calcutta 'Varsity's Vice-Chancellor

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

A deputation on behalf of the All India Women Conference, Calcutta Branch, led by Begum Hamida Momin and consisting of Sjta. Indira Devi Chaudhurani, Mrs. S. C. Mukerjee, Mrs. Shahabuddin, Sjta. Saudamini Mehta, Sja. Rani Ghose, Sja. Monica Gupta, Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed and Mrs. S. M. Banerjee waited on Tuesday last on the Vice-chancellor, Calcutta University to lay before him the difficulties and inconveniences under which young women students are obliged to prosecute their college studies in Calcutta for want of properly managed or licensed hostels.

To ensure necessary protection and safety to the women students studying in Calcutta colleges the deputationists urged that the Calcutta University should take steps from the ensuing college session that no college admits any woman student who does not reside either with her parents or in a hostel directly under its control.

Lastly the deputationists requested the Vice-Chancellor who is alive to the importance of the situation to appoint a Committee of able women to go fully into the question and assist the University in giving effect to their recommendations at an early date.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1939

DEPLORABLE DELAY

The anxiety felt by the country as to whether the Tripuri resolutions would be fully and speedily implemented has not been appreciably allayed by the statement issued by the Congress President. Indeed, in some respects the statement adds to the people's misgivings on this score. For instance it questions the very validity of the clause in Mr. Pant's resolution regarding the formation of the Working Committee. Mr. Bose describes the clause as "frankly unconstitutional and *ultra vires*." It may be noted that he has not so far questioned the validity of the resolution as a whole, as Mr. Nariman and a few others do. In questioning the validity of the clause about the Working Committee he evidently takes his stand on his own interpretation of the constitution of the Congress on the appointment of the Committee. That constitutions doubtless says that the Committee should be "appointed by the President." But this does not prevent the Congress from making a request to the President to make the appointment on certain lines in accordance with what may be called its "Instrument of Instructions." However, even if, for argument's sake, the validity of the clause is doubtful, there is no doubt about the wishes of the A.I.C.C. and the plenary session, and we trust Mr. Bose will scrupulously carry out their wishes. Else it will cause some deplorable, even if temporary, conflict.

An Assurance

Mr. Bose does not say that he will not give effect to the clause in question. On the contrary in saying that he has not been able so far to announce the new Working Committee "because under the Tripuri Congress resolution Mahatma Gandhi's wishes would determine the composition of the Committee," he practically gives an assurance that he is, after all, giving effect to the unmistakable wishes of the Congress, whatever may be his views about the technical validity of the clause. But it is not enough that the clause should be implemented some time. It should be implemented very soon as the new Committee has to dispose of much routine matter that has been held up for weeks past. It is not yet clear whether Mr. Bose has consulted Gandhiji regarding his wishes about the personnel of the new Committee, and Gandhiji cannot give his advice on this point unless he is invited to do so; though, once invited to give advice, he would not mind travelling a thousand miles to give it and explain it if, of course, his health and urgent preoccupations permit the travel. We would, therefore, urge Mr. Bose to invite Gandhiji, if he has not already done so, to give him the advice desired by the Congress. And Gandhiji may be trusted to do all that the occasion needs.

Appoint Working Commitee

Mr. Bose seems to insist that "before tackling specific problems such as the composition of the Working Committee," he must discuss with Gandhiji some general problems as he thinks that the former cannot be solved without reference to the latter. For instance he wants to consider Gandhiji's views on (1) the Congress programme for the current year, (2) co-operation "between the two main parties or blocs in the Congress," (3) "the homogeneity of the Working Committee," and (4) the representation of different parties in the Committee. Mr. Bose also wants to know Mahatma Gandhi's interpretation of Pandit Pant's resolutions namely, whether he regards it as a vote of no-confidence and wants him (Mr. Bose) to resign or he regards it as rapprochement between the latter and himself. Most of these issues have already been discussed threadbare and Gandhiji has expressed his view on all necessary points. Gandhiji will not mind reiterating his views but discussion on all these issues should not be allowed to delay any further the appointment of the Working Committee.

Irresponsible Charlatanry

Presiding at a Conference in Meerut, Nawabzada Liakat Ali Khan, one of the eminent Muslim League "statesmen," has pronounced a wonderful specific for what he and his fellow-statesmen regard as their community's ills. His brilliant remedy would be highly amusing as a commentary upon his constructive genius were it not that it emphasized the tragic misfortune of Muslims in the matter of leadership. "If Hindus and Muslims," he is reported to have said, "could not now live together amicably in India—and it had become almost impossible for them to co-exist under the same regime—then they might be able to do so by dividing the country on a religious and cultural basis."

Ought one to admire the Nawabzada's audacious excursion into what he does not know or to deplore his naivete, which is founded in genuine ignorance? Some Muslim League leaders are, of course, blissfully ignorant of the conditions governing the different aspects of the life of a country or of its people. Their knowledge is innocent of the elements of economics, finance, administration, geography, population problems, social conditions and the force of current historical circumstances. Nawabzada Liakat Ali, therefore, neither understands, nor does he care naturally enough, to study the implications, internal as well as external, of his wonderful prescription; much less is he capable of realising the harm that he is doing to his people. Herein lies the tragedy of the whole thing. Musalmans are being duped with impossible temptations by irresponsible political charlatanry.

Prohibition Week

The Prohibition Week inaugurated in the city on Saturday has met with tremendous enthusiasm from the public. The public meetings, processions and other demonstrations that are being organised in every nook and corner of the city testify to the determination of the people to rid the city of the drink evil once for all. And the only question before them and the Government is how to make their common plan of enforcing prohibition from the 1st of August next a complete success. When almost all the citizens wholeheartedly support their programme and have offered Government their active co-operation, the success of the programme is beyond question. Already about thirty of the leading associations in the city have offered their services to Government, and we are sure, more will follow their example in the next few days. What is now essential is the training and disciplining of the volunteers. These should know precisely what they should do and be trained to do it effectively. We confidently look forward to the time when the city will worthily carry out Gandhiji's message to it to vindicate its reputation as the first city of India and as the city beautiful by ridding itself of the hideous evil of liquor.

I Cover Another Town

Calcutta...2.

By D. F. KARAKA

Let's have a peep at the Opposition. This is made up of two main political opinions. There is the Proja party and there is the Congress. The virtual leader of the Projas has not a seat in the lower house, and in the upper house he is its only representative. His name is Humayun Kabir. Intensely sincere, bubbling with enthusiasm, scrupulously honest, and consistent in his politics, this product of modern Oxford does great credit to his alma mater as well as to the province to which he belongs.

* * * *

I have no hesitation in saying, though to some of the more hardened politicians in Calcutta, it may even sound fantastic, that Bengal will see better days and the Indians of Bengal will gain more in self-respect, when men of the type of Humayun Kabir run the province, which is now the last stronghold of communalism and sordid intrigue.

* * * *

The Proja party differs from the Congress in rather a peculiar way. In matters where the peasant is involved it is more Left than the Congress, so that on paper at any rate the Kisan stands to benefit more under the Projas than the Congress. But on political issues in relation to the Paramount Power, the Congress goes further than the Projas. Where the Projas would work the constitution, the Congress would still oppose it. That is the basic difference.

* * * *

Let us now come to the Congress. I have never experienced such a feeling before, as when I went round Calcutta and asked various prominent citizens their views on the Bengal Congress. The general answer was: "I really cannot express any opinion" or "It is not for me to say". Perhaps the more honest answer of these worthy gentlemen was: "I dare not say". That is one of the things I find about the critics of the Congress within the Congress. They are lacking in courage to express themselves, lest they may be deprived of their position in the party or their seat or something else. And it seems as if it is possible for them to be deprived of these. The result is that one can get only the most spineless criticism of the Bengal Congress. It is a shocking state of affairs.

* * * *

Ppublic men who I thought would count for something in this great province say that they would rather their names were not mentioned or their opinions ascribed to them. Apparently to criticise the High Command of the Bengal Congress is a somewhat rash thing.

* * * *

Since the death of the late Mr. Sen Gupta, the leadership of the Congress is undisputed. Subhas Bose, or Subhas Babu as he is called here, is the undisputed leader. It does not follow from this that Congressmen in Bengal are pleased with this state of affairs. Far from it, but no one has come forward so far who is powerful enough to challenge Subhas. And so long as Subhas is President of the Congress, his leadership in Bengal will not be questioned. Power adds to power and I am afraid that the day Subhas ceased to be President of the Congress, he will find that his power in Bengal will also wane

* * * *

In the Assembly the leader of the Congress party is Sarat Bose. He derives his leadership from his brother's position much more than by any individual achievement. He is undoubtedly an able lawyer. He speaks with force and clarity. He has a commanding presence and walks into the Assembly like a real leader. But he can be all that and yet not be loved by his followers, which I am afraid is regrettably the case. His leadership of the Assembly Congressmen was the result of the withdrawing of the claims for Dr. B. C. Roy. But that is the difference between the two men. Dr. Roy believes in and preaches and practises the basic philosophy of Gandhism. Sarat Bose only patially believes in it. So Dr. Roy retires and makes way for Sarat Bose and I think one can reasonably ask: "Whose was the real victory?"

* * * *

There is also a difference between the temperament of these two men. Sarat is more the aggressive type and more forceful. Dr. Roy is more tactful. One

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Reaction To Continental Crisis

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, March 18.

To-morrow is the 70th birthday of Mr. Chamberlain and to-night on the eve of it he is expected to make an important speech in Birmingham. He will enunciate British reaction to Germany's occupation of Prague and the future course of his "appeasement" policy.

There was tremendous political activity behind the scenes yesterday. Early in the morning Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, informed the Premier that in his opinion Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, should be recalled to London "for consultation" but presumably for the same purpose for which President Roosevelt recalled his Ambassador to Berlin some months ago. It will be Britain's gesture of disapproval of Hitler's dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. It is also stated that Lord Halifax discussed with Mr. Chamberlain the immediate creation of a more broadly-based National Government, which would indicate to the world the unity of the British people in face of the latest developments in Europe. Moves are also being made at Westminster to secure support for a proposal to set up an all-party Council of State on foreign affairs. Behind the proposal is Mr. Eden, who, since his speech in the House on Wednesday, is now engaged in formulating detailed plans in consultation with other Tory M.P.s. They would like to have a new Government of national unity, but realise that this is out of the question. They therefore propose, as an alternative, a representative body of leading figures in all parties to advise the Government on foreign affairs. It would endeavour to secure a policy which would be unanimously supported in the country. Feelers are being put out regarding the Opposition attitude, as it realised that little can be done without Labour support. It appears, however, that the Labour Opposition will reject any proposal for united action on foreign affairs under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain.

Plea For Conscription

Strong pleas for conscription in Britain were also made at a meeting of the influential Conservative Foreign Affairs Committee at the House of Commons last night. The meeting was attended by over 100 M.P.s. It was argued that recent developments in Europe made it essential that Britain should show foreign countries that she is prepared to do whatever is necessary in defence of her vital interests. No decision was recorded, but it is understood that the majority of the M.P.s were in favour of urging the Government to introduce some form of conscription. Lord Halifax is reported to be in favour of this vital change in the national policy of the country.

Wise After The Event

There is no definite indication of Mr. Chamberlain's attitude, and perhaps to-night he may make his position clearer in his speech at Birmingham. Lord Halifax would like to see Mr. Eden back in the Government, together with all other leaders of political opinions, willing to join in a national unity movement. Such a desire is by no means new, as it is common knowledge in the lobby of the House of Commons that several attempts towards this aim had been made in recent months though without success. However, the impression to-day is that this latest attempt might succeed. There is no denying the fact that Lord Halifax's influence in his party is greater than ever before. And he seems to have become wise after the event now to demand a firmer attitude on the part of his government towards Hitler's aims in Europe.

Lord Halifax was one of those who supported and even applauded Mr. Chamberlain for bringing peace from Munich. He was one of those who in recent speeches have been telling their countrymen that there was general improvement in the international situation. We were also told that the situation was so good that the British Cabinet took the view that an international agreement on disarmament, though a limited one, was still not impossible this year. This optimistic view was based on the fact that the Spanish war would soon be over and that Italy and France would then be able to discuss their differences over Jibuti and Tunis. There was another reason for this optimistic outlook of the British Foreign Office. It is now revealed that as early as in the latter part of January Germany had threatened Holland and Switzerland. At the same time Italian reinforcements were being sent to Libya in spite of the specific assurances to Mr. Chamberlain given by Mussolini when he visited Rome. Germany was, at that time, carrying out the mobilisation of her cadres and was sending war material to Italy. However, on February 6 and February 23, Britain gave two warnings on behalf of this country. Both warnings made it plain that Britain would support France in all circumstances if she were to be attacked, and both warnings were intimately related to the immediate international situation. It was realised that the issue between peace and war, which was known to be precariously in the balance, depended on whether these two warnings would be believed or disbelieved in Berlin and Rome. As they fell in a period of accelerated rearmament they were believed. As it was heeded, the crisis did not take place.

"Warning" To Hitler

This reminds us of the "warning" given to Hitler by the British Government in September last. In a recent issue of "La Petite Gironde," a French provincial newspaper, there is an interesting interview with Mr. Winston Churchill. In that interview, Mr. Churchill disposes of the view

(Continued on page 11, col. 1).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

U.S.A. AND CHINA

The U.S.A. Ambassador in Peiping has protested to the Japanese against the bombing of American property. The question is, what is the good of mere protests? The American mission in Kiangling, the plight of which has evoked the protest, has been bombed four times and there are other properties that have been similarly treated. Indeed the number of outrages by the Japanese ever since the beginning of the "incident" must well exceed a thousand. While protests has consistently been unavailing. Has not, one wonders, the time come for substituting definite measures for verbal protests? America gave a splendid lead against the German of Czecho-Slovakia recently. There is no essential difference between German aggression in Europe and Japanese aggression in China. Why should not the same economic screw be applied to Japan, especially because it is American arms and petrol which Japan is using against China while China is in the ultimate analysis, fighting the battle of world democracies against Fascist aggression?

RASH OPTIMISM

Pleasingly defiant warnings against aggression have been given by Poland and Lithuania. These warnings show that, according to both, the danger to Poland and Lithuania—in spite of Germany's recent assurances to the latter—is real and vital. And, of course, every one knows that it is never safe to regard danger from Germany as anything but imminent. Lithuania, knowing the possible consequences of fighting "a stronger" enemy will, according to her Commander-in-Chief, "not surrender without offering utmost resistance." Poland, on the other hand, proclaims, through the official organ of the Polish army, that "we are ready for war with any adversary, no matter how strong.....We are well aware that our bayonets will ensure victory." As a slogan to inspire the rather ill-equipped and comparatively inefficient army of Poland, this is quite admirable. But it is an expression of genuine optimism entertained in high quarters, one can only regret it. Even more regrettable is the fact that the Poles have declined to participate in the proposed Four-Power declaration, and are thus partly responsible for the failure of the move. And this because they cordially dislike the Russians. Poland, it appears, needs some rude lesson. Perhaps, Hitler will be pleased to administer it by promptly annexing Danzig, for instance.

WELL SERVED

It is most gratifying to note that the Central Finance Bill has been thrown out by the Assembly in spite of the Governor-General's recommendation to the House to adopt it. The majority for its rejection would have been much larger if the Muslim League Party had consistently voted for a Bill which, Mr. Jinnah had stated, it was impossible for his Party to approve. We trust the Party's unreasonable attitude will not be extended to the Indo-British Pact. It is true that the Bill has been certified by the Governor-General, as similar ones have been during the last few years. But it should not be assumed that the Indo-British Pact will be necessarily enforced in its present form even if it is denounced by the Assembly. If the League Party sincerely believes that the Pact is harmful to the country, it ought to join other parties in the House in condemning it.

CO-OPERATION AMONG SMALL STATES

It will be remembered that in his recent inaugural speech before the Princes' Chamber the Viceroy suggested the formation of some machinery whereby the smaller States could co-operate for administrative purposes. In pursuance of that recommendation, the Resident of the Central India States has framed a scheme for the establishment of a common High Court and police administration for the smaller states in Central India and Bundelkhund. A Committee will be appointed by the participating States, which, besides selecting the High Court Judges, will be authorised to supervise their work and to dismiss them. A similar committee will be appointed for the unification of the police administration. These recommendations, while they do not mark any constitutional advance, are to be welcomed as they will help to improve the woefully inadequate and inefficient, judicial and police departments in those States. And the very fact that the judicial and police authorities will not be dependent any longer on the sweet will of those princelings will itself guarantee a measure of administrative purity and civil liberty to the people. It is to be hoped that the Central India States will adopt the scheme and also that similar co-operation will be forthcoming among the other petty rulers.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

There is no course of life so weak as that which is carried on by exact rule and discipline.

When a man is sure that his friends never say unkind things about him he can be sure that all his friends are dead.

Don't attempt to gain time by stealing it from sleep.

All things might come to the man who waits if starvation didn't get there first.

Why is it that the farther away from a rupee you get the bigger it looks?

There is nothing mysterious about mosquitoes. It is easy to see how they may-nip-you-late.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

In Warsaw "the Polish principle of 'Full Neutrality' as between Germany and Russia still holds sway.....

".....Polish opinion does not attempt to disguise the fact that no Russian army could be welcomed in Poland, no matter for what purpose."

—Reuter.

* * * *

Srijut Subhas Bose says in his recent statement that Mahatma Gandhi alone can lead the Congress.

Then why not allow him to do so?

* * * *

In an interview at Delhi Darbar Veerawalla "denied that Mr. M. A. Jinnah had been briefed to plead the case of Rajkot. Mr. Jinnah was only shown some papers and his advice sought."

So that it is not Mr. Jinnah who has been briefed by Mr. Veerawalla, but *vice versa*.

* * * *

The agenda of the next meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League on April 8, will include consideration of "the report of the Economic Programme Committee."

The Muslim League is capable of even more tremendous surprises.

Wait and see.

* * * *

It is now officially announced that Captain Hope (about to be knighted, of course), has been appointed Governor of Madras.

Did the Premier find his Excellency-designate because he is the son of Lord Ran Keillour, an active anti-Indian Die-hard Tory?

* * * *

General von Epp, the Nazi "Minister" for Colonies, claims that "as the biggest cultured people in Europe, we have a right to take our proportionate share in the possession of the world."

"As the biggest and brutalest" and he would be quite right.

* * * *

Germany, according to a Nazi paper, will need enormous financial prowess for the task connected with "the digestion, exploitation and securing" of the new Reich territories.

"Digestion" is good and a graceful compliment to the arch-appeaser of the Boa-Constrictor.

* * * *

A French journal suggests that only a policy of resistance can detach Rome from the Axis.

The danger is that Mr. Chamberlain might agree and proceed to resist French obstinacy in not yielding to Signor Mussolini's demands

* * * *

Representatives of four minority parties, it is reported, have petitioned the Japanese Government to conclude a military alliance with Germany and Italy against Britain and France.

That would, indeed, be splendid. Britain and France do need a convincing lesson.

But we didn't know that the pro-Fascist militarists are already in a minority.

* * * *

The Japanese claim to have occupied Wuchengchen which, they claim further, will enable them "to threaten directly Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi."

And which will simultaneously enable the offensive arm of the Chinese army, the advancing Guerillas, to threaten the Japanese directly at the rear of Wuchengchen and then Nangchang.

* * * *

"We are ready for war with any adversary, no matter how strong" defiantely proclaimed a Polish newspaper.

Poland had better watch out—not against Germany. Czecho-Slovakia once upon a time said the same thing and meant it too. Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, knocked the non-sense out of her.

In her case it may be Beck himself.

* * * *

Doctor: "I am somewhat in doubt as to whether you're is a constitutional trouble or not."

Patient: "For goodness sake, doctor, you don't mean that I will have to go to all that expense of taking my case to the Federal Court, do you?"

Blockade Of Germany By Britain

Poland For Full Neutrality

ABANDONMENT OF FOUR-POWER DECLARATION

France & Soviet Out To Stop Nazi Aggression

LONDON: March 26.

THE PROPOSED FOUR-POWER DECLARATION HAS BEEN ABANDONED, ASSERTS THE "OBSERVER'S" DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

....HE SAYS THAT, POLISH GOVERNMENT SEES NO ATTRACTION IN PARTICIPATING IN A DEMONSTRATION, THE ONLY PRACTICAL PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO OFFER POLAND INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION IN THE EVENT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION.

FOR FULL NEUTRALITY

On the other hand, it is understood that the Russian proposal for full military commitment to take immediate action in the event of German aggression or threat that has hitherto made equally little impression on Warsaw, where the old Polish principle of "Full Neutrality" as between Germany and Russia still holds sway.

In the present case, Polish opinion does not attempt to disguise the fact that no Russian army could be welcomed in Poland, no matter for what purpose.

FRENCH GOVT.'S VIEW

It is believed that the French Government does not greatly regret the failure of the Four-Power Declaration project and is inclined to the belief that the British and French Governments should concentrate their commitment to the contingency of German aggression in the west. The Russian Government on the other hand, while excluding the Far-East from the scope of the negotiations, is pressing the argument that only full Anglo-Russian commitment to take military action against Germany would now halt German aggression. The commitment should apply equally to German aggression in the East or West and involve military commitment on both countries, both in East Europe and West Europe.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY?

Russians, says the "Observer's Correspondent, argue that this would involve for Britain, as a minimum, an immediate declaration of war against Germany and the immediate blockade of Germany by the British fleet.—Reuter.

"NO AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS"

Germany's Assurance To Poland

BERLIN, Mar. 25.

An inspired article in the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" assures Poland that Germany has no aggressive intentions towards her. "The Reich regards the existence of strong National Poland as a political necessity and an indispensable factor for the maintenance of order in Eastern Europe. The establishment of a joint frontier with Hungary, moreover, has caused all rumours about Germany's Eastern plans for expansion to collapse."—Reuter.

BOURSE REACTS TO NEW FINANCE PLAN

BERLIN, Mar. 25.

The Bourse adversely reacted to the new Finance plan. There is little doubt that investors are somewhat scared about the growing burdens that the plan will bring in its wake for joint stock companies.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN NOT TO BLAME

Inspector's Conclusions On 'Cavalier' Accident

LONDON, March 25.

Among the principal conclusions reached on the report of the Air Ministry's Chief Inspector of accidents on the loss of Cavalier are firstly, that the forced descent was due to the fading of the engines in consequence of carburetter trouble due to icing. Secondly, that air conditions were too severe to enable a good landing; thirdly, that no blame is attributable to captain or the first officer, who behaved with great coolness throughout; fourthly, that all British regulations were complied with; fifthly, that "Cavalier" was fully airworthy prior to the departure and that the weather forecasts were fully justified the Captain undertaking the flight.—Reuter.

GERMAN-DUTCH TRADE AGREEMENT

BERLIN, March 25.

An agreement which, it is stated, will increase the volume of trade between Germany and Holland was signed to-day.

It will remain in force until the end of 1940.—Reuter.

GERMAN & SLOVAK CURRENCY

BERLIN, March 25.

It is semi-officially announced that no customs or currency union will be concluded between Germany and Slovakia, though Germany has declared herself ready to support the Slovak Government in building up Slovak economy and currency.—Reuter.

10 YEARS JAIL & 18 STROKES OF WHIP!

JERUSALEM, March 25.

A thirteen-year old Arab boy was sentenced by the Military Court to 10 years imprisonment and 18 strokes of the whip for shooting a Jew who was slightly injured.—Reuter.

ROME: March 26.

The representation of armed forces in the Senate has been increased by the nomination of 14 Admirals and 25 Generals.—Reuter.

Primate On Menace To Civilisation

Confronted With Moral Issue From Which It Is Impossible To Escape!

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Archbishop of Canterbury told the congregation of three thousand at Worcester Cathedral that the last ten days had laid a clear menace to the whole basis of civilised order among nations. Peace as an ideal is a state of things that depends upon the achievement of the ideals of justice and freedom.

"We can honestly pray for our country to face the challenge that has been flung out against these sacred things. We are moved by no selfish national ambitions but are confronted with a moral issue from which it is impossible to escape and as to which it is impossible to be neutral. Even if we are spared as I hope we shall be in the immediate future—the horrors of modern war, we cannot contemplate without dismay the increasing piling up of armaments and the division of the world into armed camps, each continually tempted to advance against the other."—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT. PLANS

Lebrun's Visit To Britain And Its Sequel

PARIS, March 25.

Now that M. Lebrun's visit to Britain is finished, France is anticipating a busy administrative period.

The Cabinet on Monday will review the international situation and pass further Decree laws under the Plenary Powers Act. Military measures taken under the first group of Decree Laws are reported to have already cost seven milliard francs.

The Chamber is meeting on Tuesday to consider Electoral Reform for securing greater stability and ensuring truer popular representation. Both the Senate and the Chamber are preparing for the meeting at Versailles on April 4 to elect a new President.

It is now reported that M. Lebrun will not agree to a suggestion made in many quarters that he should retain the Presidency for another term.—Reuter.

ALL-IRISH TRIUMPH

Workman's Convincing Win In Grand National

LONDON, March 24.

The Grand National Steeplechase, run at Liverpool to-day, over a distance of 4 miles and 856 yards, resulted as follows:—

WORKMAN (Hyde)	**1**
MACMOFFAT (Alder)	**2**
KILSTAR (Archibald)	**3**

Thirty-seven ran.

Won by 3 lengths. 15 lengths separated the second and the third.

Winner was trained by Ruttle.

Starting prices—100 to 8 Workman, 25 to 1 MacMoffat, 8 to 1 Kilstar.

FIRST IRISH VICTORY SINCE 1920.

It was a wonderful All-Irish triumph, gaining for them the first Irish victory since Troytown's win in 1920, fully justifying the confidence of his owner who openly declared that Workman was a far better horse today than when he unluckily finished third last year.

Workman who was ridden by the Irish Jockey, Hyde, and was trained in Ireland was always lying handy and was one of the leaders at the end of the first circuit with Kilstar and Underbid.—Reuter.

Hockey Internationals

LONDON, March 23.

In the Hockey Internationals for men, England lost to Ireland (nil/one) at Edgbaston.

Scotland beat Wales (two/one) at Inverness.

Women of Scotland beat Wales (five/nil) at Edinburgh; Ireland lost to England (two/three) at Belfast.—Reuter.

Franco's Terms To Republicans

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Mar. 25.

General Franco's ultimatum to the Republicans is of 72 hours, according to reports received in diplomatic circles here.

Gen. Franco's stipulations, it is stated, require the Republican Infantry to hand over arms in 24 specified sectors ranging over the whole front, while token surrenders should be made as guarantees at six strategic points one of which would be Madrid.—Reuter.

REPUBLICAN PEACE TALKS

PARIS, Mar. 25.

According to messages received from Madrid a joyful and optimistic atmosphere prevailed when the National Defence Council met last night. In the lobbies outside the Council room, it was felt that the peace negotiations with general Franco had far advanced.—Reuter's Special.

Franco's Flag For Republican Destroyer

GIBRALTAR, March 25.

The Spanish Republican destroyer "Jose Luis Diez" has been handed over by the authorities and she left for Algeciras, towed by a nationalist tug and flying General Franco's flag.—Reuter.

REBEL OFFENSIVE ON CORDOBA FRONT

BURGOS, March 26.

It is officially stated that the Nationalists have started an offensive on the Cordoba front. It is claimed that Republican lines have been penetrated to a considerable depth and advance continues.—Reuter.

Bhil Industrious Ashram Opened

(From A Correspondent.)

DHAR, Mar. 26.

The opening ceremony of Bhil Industrious Ashram, Ganganagar, in Nimkheda estate was performed on Thursday last by Lala Tansukhrai Jain of Delhi. The credit for this goes to Swami Gyanandji.

The Thakore Saheb welcoming the guests said the Bhil Industrious Ashram would supply a long-felt need of self-supporting institutions in Central India.

Thirty pupils were admitted.

RUBBER INDUSTRY

From Plantations To Shoes And Tyres

(Contributed)

About 125,000 acres in South India, chiefly in Travancore, are given over to rubber plantations. The production of these plantations, for export was restricted internationally when production ran ahead of demand most seriously during the depression years. While other rubber producing countries have still to rely upon the regulated export of their produce, Indian plantations are in a unique position, in that rubber consumption in India has multiplied a hundredfold since the present restriction scheme came into force. Well over half the produce of Indian rubber estates can be consumed by Rubber Manufacturers in India. The result has even been that if Indian planters wish to enjoy to the full their profitable right of export to Europe, America and elsewhere, then Indian Manufacturers must buy a part of their raw supplies from Burma.

RUBBER MANUFACTURE

From the plantations in South India we follow the rubber to the growing factories situated chiefly in Bengal, Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces. The biggest individual factories for tyres, footwear and industrial rubber products are to be found in Bengal.

As the development has been a comparatively recent one, the chief factories are modern airy and comfortable to work in, have living accommodation and space for recreation which some older industries do not enjoy, and are well provided as regards medical and other facilities.

The labour force directly connected with the Rubber Industry is growing and may be expected before the end of this year to be well over 6,000 strong. When this figure is multiplied by the average number in an Indian family, and when it is remembered that industrial wages are, generally speaking, well above those of the men in the fields, it will be appreciated that direct purchasing power benefits considerably. In addition there is, of course, the indirect contribution in the form of building, electricity, fuel and other supplies, which follow the establishment of manufacture.

DISTRIBUTION

Shoes and Tyres, particularly Tyres for bicycles and bullock carts, are all products which are distribued to the individual consumer, unlike the products of heavy industry which are actually used by a comparatively small number of people or firms.

A fact which is sometimes forgotten in assessing the contribution of secondary industries to the Indian economy is that most centres of demand are on the coast. Imported goods arrive and are distributed on the spot. Nowadays, the railways benefit from the transport of raw rubber and other materials to the various factoies, and then from the transport of the finished article to the consumer.

In addition, goods which meet a popular demand are advertised extensively and in this way the Rubber Industry has played its part in encouraging the growth of Indian newspapers Careful selection from the many hundred papers available should lead to the growth of strong and sound journalism.

From the time that the goods leave the factory door therefore, until they have passed through the retailers' hands and are in use by the customer, they have contributed directly and indirectly by the payment, in the final analysis of wages spread all over the country.

PRICE.

When an agricultural country adopts the policy of developing secondary industries, this policy is often met with the cry that the "consumer pays the price'. In the case of the Rubber Industry, we can claim that this is by no means the case. To take the case of Tyres, the world price has increased since the date when a factory was established in India some three years ago whereas in the last two years Indian prices have been reduced by almost 25 per cent.

This reduction in price has an effect of some importance on the country's transport, because an agricultural community relies upon road vehicles to bring its goods to the marketing centres. The cost of vehicle operation is divided between maintenance and depreciation on the original price of the vehicle, petrol and oil (largely governed by tax) and Tyres.

It is obvious that any decrease in the cost of carrying the agricultural exporter's produce to its port of shipment helps Indian agriculture to compete in the world's markets.

Similarly, any decrease in the price of the cycle type, or a pair of shoes, is some help towards a higher standard of living for people generally.

CUSTOME REVENUE.

The manufacturing parts of the Rubber Industry is from time to time criticised along with other recently established secondary industries on the grounds that Customs revenue has suffered from local production. This is true, but, apart from the purchasing power liberated by production in India, a simple calculation will show that the community as a whole gained more in price reductions already than the loss of Customs revenue.

It is hoped that the foregoing will show that the Rubber Industry is one of the best examples of indigenous materials, labour capital and readiness to learn being set in motion with every prospect of steady remunerative employment by the initial importation of technical experience. If this employment is to be lasting, the quality of the Indian product must be kept at least as good as that of a similar product made elsewhere. The growing technical knowledge of Indian conditions of use, if supplemented by the central research of world wide organisations shoulld be well able to ensure this.

From the time that the tapper collects the rubber from the trees until the time when the Industry's accountants pay income tax to the Indian Government, this primary and secondary Industry is what is required of a "good circreased purchasing power and development of India and if this is what is reuired of a "good citizen," then the Indian Rubber Industry may lay claim to that title.

New Synthetic Silk

A new artificial silk, superior to natural silk or any synthetic rayon in its fineness, strength and elasticity has been patented in America by du Pont Company. It is claimed that it will run silk off its last existing market in the hosiery field. The new fibres can be easily drawn to a size one-tenth the diameter of a natural silk filament, and in extreme cases to one seventy-fifth the diameter. Yet it shows tensile strength equal to be better than that of silk. The fibres are lustrous and silky in appearance and are almost completely insensitive to moisture.

Dilemma Before Congress Members

Bombay Party Refers Back Selection Of Mayoral Candidate To Executive

BOMBAY, Sunday.

AFTER DISCUSSING THE QUESTION CONNECTED WITH THE CANDIDATURE FOR MAYORALTY FOR OVER THREE HOURS TODAY, THE CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY REFERRED BACK THE MATTER TO ITS EXECUTIVE, NAMELY, THE MANAGING COUNCIL, TO DECIDE WHETHER THE CONVENTION REGARDING COMMUNAL ROTATION SHOULD BE BROKEN OR NOT.

Decision On Tuesday

THE MANAGING COUNCIL HAS TO GIVE ITS DECISION BY TUESDAY NEXT WHEN THE PARTY WILL MEET AGAIN AND CONSIDER ITS RECOMMENDATION.

The question, therefore, to be settled first is: Should or should not the Congress Municipal Party support a candidate from the Parsi community, which, according to the convention so far followed, is entitled to the Mayoralty this year?

The question of convention it may be remembered, had been considered by the Managing Council twice before, when it expressed the view in favour of observing it and further recommended that the most suitable candidate from among the Parsis be supported. By "most suitable," the Managing Council meant a person, who could wield his influence in bringing about a favourable attitude among the Parsi community towards Prohibition.

KARANJIA FAVOURED

Before the Congress Municipal Party decided to-day to refer back the question regarding the convention to the Managing Council, one of the members, it is understood, suggested the name of Mr. B. N. Karanjia as a candidate, whom the Party could support. The suggestion seems to have been made immediately after the sponsoring of a resolution that the recommendation made by the Managing Council for following the convention be accepted. Mr. Karanjia, according to certain sections of the Party, is a candidate who would not go against the Congress programme.

THE AMENDMENTS

Three different amendments seem to have been moved to the original resolution. One was that the convention be broken. The second was that while following the convention, a candidate from among the Congress Municipal Party be selected as a nominee. The third was that the party should not be committed to support any particular candidate or in other words that members should be allowed freedom of voting. The amendments, however, did not come up for voting because a large section among the party seemed to agree with the suggestion made by one of the members that the question whether the convention should be followed or not be referred back to the Managing Council.

The Party nominated the following members for selection as representatives of the Corporation on King George V Memorial Committee:—Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Dr. Anklesaria, Mr. R. A. Gole, Dr. Vora and Mr. Devji Ratansi.

Drink Evil Cause Of Ruin Of Many Families

Will Bombay Fight This Scourge To Her Eternal Credit?

"This city has fought on many fronts and acquitted itself creditably; this, our present fight against the evil of Drink will be a grim fight, for the enemy of drink has laid waste individuals and families and disintegrated the harmony of the country",

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, addressing a crowded meeting at Dana Bunder, on Sunday night.

Continuing, he said, that every measure of social amelioration invoked the bickerings and protest of interested persons. Many were the bogeys raised by the prospect of prohibition. It was said that it was against religion; it would create unemployment; it would undermine the health of habituals by driving them to spirits, etc., and also would produce bootlegging and other illicit practice. It was also said that prohibition was an interference in civil and individual liberties.

Answering the above charges Mr. Munshi said that prohibition was not new to India. Historical archives would show that many centuries back King Kumarapala had prohibited drinks in his territory. Both among Hindus and Mahomedans, there were definite injunctions against the use of intoxicants.

The bulk of the 3 1/2 crores—the excise revenue—was supplied by the poorest of the poor, the labouring classes. The upper classes contributed about 22 lakhs, while the middle class' contribution to this tainted revenue was negligible. All this money would be diverted to better ways of living, and the trade and business of the country would prosper to the same extent.

ASSURANCE OF HELP AND ADVICE

As regards unemployment resulting from this measure, Mr. Munshi said that world economic conditions had made unemployment the common feature of every country. But the Government would do their utmost to give all possible help and advice in the matter to those who were hit by prohibition.

He suggested that milk-bars and tea-shops could be opened in larger number to absorb many of these persons.

Government had made excellent arrangements for the success of prohibition, and it could not be said that prohibition infringed personal liberty, for no state could grant personal liberty to the extent that it was incompatible with social justice, and community welfare.

He appealed to everyone to co-operate with Government and form volunteer committees in every ward and chawl.

AHMEDABAD'S EXAMPLE

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, who presided, made a short speech saying, that prohibition was in the Congress programme form its inception, and the unprecedented success it had met in Ahmedabad, showed that it had bright prospects in Bombay.

He gave specific instances of families in Ahmedabad who had raised their standard of living when the earning members gave up drinking.

For those who had made fortunes in this trade he would say nothing; but for the Toddy tappers who were in the profession hereditarily. The Government had every sympathy and would do all possible effort to give alternate venues of employment.

It was his opinion that the essence of no religion could sanction drunkenness and its consequent degradation.

TOUR TO EUROPE

10 Countries in 110 days
All-inclusive fare
Rs. 1991 only

Party sails from Bombay, on 11th May. Vegetarian food arranged throughout. Some vacancies still available. For particulars write to Prof. S. K. VIDYALANKAR, D. Litt. (Paris)
Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

World Achievement

Richard Boyd

There are still a few stupid people in the world who think that a man must be born white to be worth a second thought; and even in these enlightened days there are some who imagine that a coloured man is incapable of doing anything worth doing.

These misinformed folk would do well to pay a visit to Nashville in the United States. There they might come upon a room, ten feet long and eight wide, furnished with a small table, two chairs, an old lamp, a bottle of ink, two pens and some writing paper and envelopes They would be told that this was the room in which Richard Boyd started business.

Richard was a slave, but the State of Tennessee is proud of him. He was sold in 1859—one of 700 put up for auction—and when emancipation came he won an education of a kind. He realised that there was a great need of cheap but good literature for all the Negro population; and in the small room, now proudly shown to visitors, he began his publishing business.

From small beginnings it grew till to-day what is known as the National Baptist Publishing Board supplies the needs of Negro churches and Sunday schools in the Southern States, the Board receiving as many as 2,000 letters a day and sending out half a million printed periodicals a month.

Vast Importance Of Leather Industry In Presidency

Kher Opens Tanning Institute And Leather-Working School

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, declared open on Sunday evening, the Government Tanning Institute and the Leather Working School at the Chamdewalakiwadi.

For the first time in the history of the hamlet of Chamdewalakiwadi, more than 1,000 citizens of Bombay had gathered together. It was a cosmopolitan gathering and included all the Secretaries of the various departments of Government. Several M.L.As and M.L.Cs were present on the occasion.

Mr. B. P. Advani, the Director of Industries requesting the Prime Minister to declare the institutions open, recounted the history of the hamlet in which the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher had taken personal interest for the last ten years and more. The tanning community of the village should be grateful to the Prime Minister for what had been done for them. He also foreshadowed a great future to the institutions which was being declared open in view of the importance of the tanning trade in the province of Bombay.

"KHER-WADI"

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, Chairman of the Chamdewalawadiki Committee proposing a vote of thanks to the Prime Minister, who continued to be the Secretary of the Committee, which was constituted to help Mr. Kher in the work he had undertaken to do for improving the lot of the tanning community of the village. He explained in detail the difficulties that were sought to be overcome by Mr. Kher. He announced that henceforth the hamlet would be called Kher-Wadi and the Committee as Kher-Wadiki Committee.

Mr. Dias, the President of the Bandra Municipality seconded the proposal for the vote of thanks which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Kher in the course of his speech declaring open the institute, said:—

This little colony of tanners has a history of its own. They came into Bandra some 60 years ago, and for long, they could not find a permanent place to carry on their business. Eventually in 1914, they settled down in the marshy lands on this side of Khar, and it is here that their doings and sufferings attracted my attention. With the help of a few friends and sympathisers, I managed to provide them with some medical relief by opening a free dispensary, and a little later. I was able to establish first a small tanning school, which has now come to be regarded as the nucleus of the Tanning Institute.

Mr. Advani has recounted to you the circumstances how the small Tanning School of Chamdewalakiwadi has been transformed into a full-fledged Tanning Institute and now a Leather Working School has also been added. These institutions situate as they are, close to a commercial and industrial centre, will not suffer from some of the disadvantages of industrial schools, which are often conducted in this country under non-commercial conditions. Though the two institutions are started on a modest scale, they will, I am sure, provide in due course the much-needed scientific and practical training, not merely in the art of tanning but also in the production of leather, foot-wear and other articles.

PRODUCTION FIELD IN LEATHER INDUSTRY

Continuing, Hon. Mr. Kher said: "I fully endorse the remarks of the Director of Industries on the importance of leather industry to this great Province. It is next to the Textile Industry. It is not Bombay alone but the whole of India is concerned with its progress. India is estimated to have a turnover of about 15 crores of rupees in hides and skins. It exports raw hides and skins to the tune of six crores and dressed and manufactured leather to the tune of another rupees eight crores. This vast production field has attracted foreign capital which has built up a huge boot and shoe manufacturing and distributing organisation near Calcutta. If our country, under due protection, were to develop the industry to proper dimensions, it shall not be necessary to import nearly 13¼ million pairs of boots and shoes every year.

"The improvement of this trade, therefore, not merely affects the Chamars and Dhors but also the economic life of all the people. Curiously enough, the policy of the Congress Governments in regard to industry has come in for much criticism in certain quarters. Some critics, not altogether disinterested, think that the industrial policy of the Provincial Governments and the economic planning contemplated by the Congress must inevitably lead to a clash with the interests of agriculturists, who constitute well over 70 per cent. of the population. Such fears, I am afraid, are not well-founded. Our aim in promoting cottage and other industries is primarily to raise the purchasing power of the masses, which will rather stimulate than retard foreign without seriously disturbing or impairing the financial equilibrium of the Central Government.

Sir M. Gwyer Hears Rajkot Dispute

Veerawala Submits Long Memo: Sirdar On Interpretation Of Notification

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The "United Press" learns that the hearing of the Rajkot dispute by Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Chief Justice of India, lasted half an hour in the afternoon to-day. Durbar Veerawalla representing the Thakore Saheb and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Mr. Mahadeo Desai were the only persons present.

It appears it was decided to have decision on two points, firstly, whether a breach of faith had been committed by the Thakore Saheb, and, secondly, what should be the personnel of the Reforms Committee in terms of the Notification No. 50, dated December 26.

It is understood that Durbar Veerawala presented a long memorandum, copy whereof has been presented to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, at the suggestion of Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sardar Patel has been asked to give a reply thereto by Tuesday.

SARDAR'S NOTE

It appears that Sardar Patel handed to Sir Maurice a one-page Note embodying in main his contention that the Notification in dispute was open to only one interpretation and was unambiguous. Sardar's Note has been passed to Durbar Veerawalla.

Further hearing will take place after the comments of either party to their respective memorandum have been received by Sir Maurice Gwyer.

Durbar Veerawalla saw Sir Courtney Latimar, Political Secretary, for about two hours to-day.—United Press.

VALLABHBHAI MEETS SIR MAURICE

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The "United Press" learns that both Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Durbar Veerawala met Sir Maurice Gwayer, Chief Justice of India, in connection with the Rajkot issue.—United Press.

PANIC AT BENARES

Sequel To Saturday Evening Incident

BENARES, March 26.

Following last evening's incident when a person was stabbed at Bulanala, a number of assaults were reported to-day. This led to panic in certain sections of the City and almost all shops in the Chowk and Bisheshwarganj closed again to-day.

Two persons were stabbed this morning in Adampura Ward, while five persons were injured in Lukkhi Chabootra towards the evening the situation was stated to be quiet. Police is patrolling the affected area.—A.P.

I Cover Another Town

(Continued from page 6.)

really does not know who would make the better leader. A little down the ladder one finds T. C. Goswami, who is the Deputy Leader of the party in the Assembly. With great apology and without meaning any offence whatsoever I would like to say that he was more brilliant in the days when he was a member of the Central Assembly. One misses in him much that he had before and one who has a great regard for him and great respect also feels it is such a pity that he should not strike these days that same great form which one always associated with him. And this is a time when he could do much more for his province and his country. Let us hope that this is only a little bad spell in an otherwise promising career, for he is still in the prime of life.

* * * *

The most steady and all-round man in the Congress party is Kiran Shankar Ray. Both T. C. Goswami and he were once at Oxford, which pleases my heart. In fact I have never heard of any Cambridge man doing anything very much in this province and I believe a lot of men from Bengal have gone to that *other* University in their time. Kiran Shankar Ray is very steady, very fair and very balanced. He has the gift of seeing the other point of view and also of acknowledging one's own faults. That in Bengal is a rare quality—very rare I should say.

* * * *

But with certain exceptions, the Bengal Congress does not inspire that confidence which other provincial Congresses do. The possibility of the Congress coming to power in this province is very remote. And it seems that the Congress leaders are making it even more impossible. Why this is so will require a column by itself.

(To Be Continued.)

"Communism Preferable To Nazism Or Fascism"

STANLEY JONES ON PROBLEMS OF PRESENT GENERATION

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, March 25.

"Personally I think that Mahatma Gandhi's theory of non-violence is the greatest contribution to human living," observed Dr. E. Stanley Jones, the noted American lecturer, in the course of his second lecture of a series of three lectures delivered in the Gokhale Hall. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided.

The problem before the world to-day, observed Dr. Jones, is not either of the East or of the West, but of the humanity at large. The world, he said, is undergoing constant change which is called revolution. It is changing intellectually, socially, politically, economically, spiritually and morally.

The present order is thus bound to change. It may have its own merits, e.g., capitalism might have been an improvement over the feudal system, but change as we must, what is the way out of the present order?

WHAT TO PREFER

The world to-day presents a number of solutions to this problem. Should we accept fascism as the solution, or shall we take to communism. Looking at the fundamental of the change, we see that it is the process of enlarging the area of co-operation. Nazism enlarges it to the borders of the race and Fascism to the borders of the State. Communism is certainly preferable to both. Russia has much progressed under it. But end justifying the means is not morality; it is opportunism. Means ought to be consistent with the end.

EQUAL JUSTICE

Better than Communism and Fascism, asserted Dr. Jones, is, therefore, the "Kingdom of God," which is an order based on the redemption of the weak and sinful, on brotherhood, on love and on good. In that order, there is equal justice for all, for mere charity without justice is nothing else than insult. Poverty, which is not the will of the God but a creation of the man, does not exist there. It is the family idea, where distribution is made to each other according to his needs. In short, Kingdom of God means the extension of the family idea beyond the border of blood, race, class or state, in a word to the humanity at large.

REPUBLIC OF GOD

In his presidential remarks, Mr. Kelkar suggested that the learned lecturer should rename the Kingdom of God as the Republic of God, as the idea of kingship is repulsive to modern mind.

The lecturer then answered a few questions that were put to him. One of the questions referred to the Rajkot fast of Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Jones: The Rajkot fast of Mahatma Gandhi is as much a coercion as was the crucification of the great Christ.

Mr. Kelkar: The fast was voluntary!

Dr. Jones: But Christ had foreseen it, and He had created a situation in which He knew He would have had to face it. The crucification also, therefore, was voluntary and the same is the case here with the fast.

MANURE ON FIRE

A heap of manure suddenly caught fire on the Mundhwa Road and the horse of a tonga, which was passing by, lost sight of the way, by the smoke clouding his eyes and screening his vision, ran straight into the fire.

The driver of the vehicle along with the other inmate thereof jumped out, but both of them were scotched by the burns. The injuries of the driver being of a serious nature, he had to be admitted to the hospital. The horse and the tonga, however, perished in the flames.

The fire was extinguished after about three hours.

LANCASHIRE STANDS TO GAIN

Calcutta Indian Chamber Criticises Trade Pact With Britain

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has issued the following:—

The inordinate protraction of the Indo-British Trade Negotiations over last two and a half years and the reports about their break-down more than once on the question of cotton textiles had amply foreshadowed that Lancashire was insisting on preferences in the Indian market which could not be reasonably agreed to. The brief published summary of the Indo-British Trade Agreement, now concluded confirms this view. It is unfortunate that under pressure from Lancashire, the Government of India have steadily given way and with the conclusion of the present Trade Agreement, the process of depriving the Indian textile industry of even the very moderate protection which was afforded to it after years of agitation has practically been completed.

LANCASHIRE STANDS TO GAIN.

The protective duty of 25 per cent. against Lancashire on the import of piece-goods which was already reduced to 20 per cent. in June 1936 has now been brought down to 15 per cent. by the new Agreement. Moreover, the minimum limit for the import of Lancashire piece-goods into India has been placed at such a high level, namely 350 million yards as against the last year's total import of 266 million yards and this year's estimate of about 200 million yards, that it is not likely to be reached during the next year particularly owing to the large accumulation of stocks at present with the Indian mills. The result will be a further reduction of 2½ per cent. in the import duty as per terms of the new Agreement.

PROTECTION RENDERED VOID

In addition to this direct reduction of 50 per cent. within a short space of three years in the protection granted to the indigenous industry, the recent proposal of doubling the import duty on raw cotton will have the effect of further reducing the protection by about 8 per cent. as a result of increase in the cost of production of Indian mills. Taking into consideration the import duty on machinery, stores, etc., the Indian textile industry is thus virtually deprived of any protection at all. The new Agreement coming in the wake of the doubling of the import duty on cotton will thus prove seriously detrimental to the interests of Indian industry. The effect of the stipulation regarding the minimum import of piece-goods of 350 to 425 million yards from Lancashire as against the present import of 200 million yards will mean a curtailment of about 150 to 225 million yards in Indian production. It is highly objectionable that Lancashire should thus be granted preference in the Indian market at the cost of the indigenous industry. If preference has to be granted it should be only against other foreign exporters and in no case against the indigenous industry.

OFF-TAKE OF COTTON.

As regards the terms about the off-take of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom, it is regrettable that Lancashire has failed to offer "quid pro quo" even here. The note submitted by the unofficial Advisers to the Government of India in September last and the estimates made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee clearly show that it is possible for Lancashire to consume easily upto 1 million bales of Indian cotton. The minimum stipulation in the new Agreement, however, is only of 400,000 bales which is even below the average off-take by Lancashire during the last three financial years by about one lakh bales. Moreover, the definite demand of the unofficial Advisers that, of the quantity to be taken by the United Kingdom, at least 65 per cent. shall be Bengal, Oomras, Berar and other short and fair staple varieties has not at all been mentioned in the new Agreement.

It is clear that Britain has got on the whole a total preference in the Indian market of more than double the amount recommended by the unofficial Advisers.

A SHORT STORY

Visiting Vivian

By STANLEY CORDELL

There was no rejoicing in the Barber family when the letter came from Aunt Vivian Randall, announcing that she was arriving that evening for a short visit.

"Short, my foot!" Asa Barber stormed. "That woman doesn't know the meaning of the word. She'll stay a month and make a confounded jackass out of herself with her alleged jokes. Ethel," he raged at his wife, "I won't have it! Either write and tell her not to come or I'll—I'll make her want to leave!"

"I can't write," Ethel told him. "She's already on her way" Mrs. Barber's face wore a distracted look. To-morrow Aaron Colt of the Wear-better Tire Co. was arriving to talk with Asa about the possibility of establishing an agency in New England. Asa wanted that agency.

"Jake Turner's got the measles," Bruce Barber, fourteen-years old, announced brightly, "and nobody can come to see them."

Asa banged the table. "Measles! That's it! One of us will contract the measles! Fun-loving Vivian will throw a fit, won't even stop to unpack her bags. To make doubly sure, we'll get that half-witted young friend of Helen over here to give a concert on his saxophone. If measles and saxophone playing don't send her out of here, I give up."

Ethel was aghast that her husband could conceive of such a plan, Bruce refused to daub his face with paint to make himself look as though he had the measles until Asa promised him a new fishpole, and Helen Barber sixteen years old, was indignant that her special boy friend had been referred to as a half-wit, but presently, after an hour of wrangling, Asa triumphed by sheer volume of voice and violence of gesture, and the family went about the business of setting the stage.

The idea might have worked except that Aaron Colt arrived a day earlier than he expected and fifteen minutes before Aunt Vivian. Bruce, thinking the ringing doorbell was an announcement of Aunt Viv's advent, appeared with a face so thickly bespeckled with paint daubs that the whiteness of his skin was barely visible. Aaron Colt stared at him and blinked.

"Good lord, boy, what's that on your face?"

"Measles," said Bruce innocently and proudly.

"Measles!" Wow! And I've never had 'em! At my age they'll kill me!" He started for the door, just as Asa appeared.

"Mr. Colt! How are you? You're earlier than we expected. Come in! Come in and be comfortable.'

"Barber," said Aaron Colt sternly, "what's the idea of inviting me to your home when your boy has the measles?"

Just then Asa caught sight of Bruce and almost swooned. "Good gosh!" he ejaculated, then tried to pass it off as a joke, and instructed the bewildered Bruce to wash his face. Aaron Colt was skeptical, but agreed to remain.

Things were progressing smoothly when Vivian blew in. "Blew" is the correct word. Vivian always appeared at places as though a gust of wind had propelled her there. Now she took one look at Aaron Colt and he at her, and they flew into each other's arms. It developed, much to the chagrin of the Barber family, that the two were old friends and that Aaron thought Vivian was a howl.

Vivian would say, "The meanest man I know is the one who plunged a knife into his friend and then had him arrested for carrying concealed weapons," and Aaron would go into gales of laughter.

Directly after dinner Asa managed to get Mr. Colt into his study and practically convinced him that the tire agency could be placed in no better hands. In fact, Aaron was about to sign on the dotted line when from outside the window came a blaring and shrieking that would put a squawking hen to shame. Mr. Colt flew into a rage. There was, it developed, nothing that annoyed him more than saxophone playing. He was on the point of leaving when Vivian appeared carrying a saxophone.

"You know," she said brightly, "I've been taking lessons for ten years and I can't play the saxophone yet."

"Why not?" asked Aaron.

"I took piano lessons," said Vivian, and Aaron practically collapsed with laughter.

Asa learned later that Vivian had borrowed the sax from Helen's boy friend, who had come to give his concert. He also learned that if it weren't for Vivian, Aaron Colt would never have signed the agency agreement. And when Vivian finally announced that she and Aaron were leaving and were going to be married, the Barber family was too stunned to speak.

"Aaron," Vivian explained, "proposed to me ten years ago and has been proposing on and off ever since. I refused him because I was getting a lot of fun out of life. I thought my friends and relatives,"—she looked at the Barbers significantly—"liked to have me around because I brought a little cheer into their lives. I see now that I was wrong. Now I know that Aaron is the only person in the world who appreciates my jokes. So I'm going to marry him. We're leaving at once. You have your agreement, Asa, and the rest of you have had your fun with measles and so forth, so I'm sure you won't mind".

The Barbers tried to protest, to show their appreciation of what Vivian had done for them. But Vivian wasn't interested. She was saying to Aaron: "It's usually a fact that girls who dress to kill usually cook the same way," and Aaron was roaring with laughter.

(COPYRIGHT)

LEARN TO OBEY AND THEN COMMAND

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's Advice To Students

Nearly 1,000 boys participated in the spectacular mass drill and the march-pasts arranged at the Islam Gymkhana on Sunday afternoon several Muslim High Schools and Middle Schools took part in the function.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi presided on the occasion. The function was the first of its kind and was stated to in pursuance of the policy of the Bombay Government regarding physical culture. The Anjuman Islam High School, The Ismail Beg Mohamed High School, Habib High School, Anjuman-i-Islam Agboatwalla Middle School, Aga Khan Free Central School, and Cummu Yacoob A. V. School were represented in the sports meet.

The Habib High School were declared the champions of the day, and won the Habi Memorial Trust Shield having secured 19 points in the sports items. The second and third places in honour went to the Beg Mohamed High School and Anjuman-i-Islam High School, who secured 15 and 13 points, respectively.

Sir Ali Mohamed in awarding the prizes and medal of the day to the students and schools, said that the functions of the school and the playing field were complimentary and what culture was imbibed in theory in the former was put into practice in the playground.

LEARN TO OBEY, AND THEN COMMAND.

The team-spirit and fair-play imbibed on the play ground would stand in good stead in their life. They should learn to obey, in order that they might command.

They should take defeats sportingly, and learn to appreciate the good points in their adversaries.

On the play ground, they won laurels for their schools, whereas in life they would like glory for their country.

He thanked the organisers for giving him an opportunity to watch the young.

Messrs. A. M. Thariani and Hussain Beg Mahomed also spoke.

Mr. A. S. Jasdanwala thanked all who co-operated in making the function a success, and said the Islam Gymkhana had only done its duty in arranging the function.

Departure For Bombay

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The Egyptian Delegation left for Bombay this morning and would sail for Egypt after three or four days' stay there.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—And Jeff Had the Right Prescription, at That — By BUD FISHER

YOU SEE, DOC, HE'S SO ABSENT-MINDED HE'S ALWAYS LEAVING THINGS BEHIND! HE LOST UMBRELLAS, GLOVES AND LOTS OF THINGS!
WELL, WHENEVER HE GOES OUT TIE A PIECE OF BRIGHT RIBBON ON THOSE THINGS!
FOR INSTANCE, IF HE HAS A PACKAGE TIE A FLASHY RIBBON AROUND IT! HE WILL THEN BE ATTRACTED TO THE PACKAGE BY THE RIBBON!
DRY GOODS
HERE'S THE RIBBON! IF YOU GO IN A RESTAURANT TIE A RIBBON AROUND YOUR HAT SO YOU DON'T FORGET TO BRING IT HOME!
I THINK THE DOC'S GOT THE RIGHT DOPE!
CAN I HELP IT? SHE HAD A PINK RIBBON AROUND HER HEAD!

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Affairs Of The W. I. A. A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As a member of the Association for the past fifteen years, may I congratulate the Committee and those of its members who are responsible for the decision to Indianise the Secretary's post and to reduce his salary to about Rs. 600. The Association is a voluntary organisation existing on membership subscription and when even the Government are step by step following a policy of Indianisation and have accepted a salary of only Rs. 500 p.m. per Minister, there is no reason to fear there is anything radical about the decision.

The present Secretary's supporters are reported to say that the efficiency of the office will suffer if the Secretary's post is given to an Indian. This, however, is an exploded argument and when there is plenty of Indian talent available at less cost, the fear is groundless. An Indian will correctly reflect the feelings of members and knows what he should do to please them. The Britisher's ways are however different and even if he is good-intentioned, he will not be in a position to adjust himself according to the requirements of the Indian members.

The Bombay Government for example gave the post of Principal of the Royal Institute of Science to an Indian. So also the Head of the Department of Chemical Technology was made an Indian. These are very important posts and the fact that they have been given to Indians shows that there are Indians with qualifications and capacity and that they can be entrusted with responsibility. Hence the argument that the efficiency of administration will suffer is baseless

I would appeal to the Committee to Indianise the administration and not to be influenced by the propaganda that is being carried on. I would also request the Bombay Government to watch the affairs of the Association and see that the Committee are enabled to pursue a policy which is in the interests of the Indian Members. I would at the same time appeal to the European members of the Committee to support if possible the Indian members in their demand for Indianisation and if they cannot do it, let them at least remain neutral when this question comes up for decision. Thereby they will earn the appreciation of the large majority of members.—Yours, etc.

"MOTORIST".

Distributive Voting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Order in Council which is moved in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for India in respect of the present system of voting to be replaced by the distributive system, is most detrimental to the interests of the scheduled classes. It kills the spirit of the Poona Pact, and renders almost impossible for the scheduled classes to elect their chosen representatives to the Legislature, and at the same time makes it easy and safe to enter the Legislatures for the nominees of the caste-Hindus or any majority party acting against the interests of the scheduled classes.

The scheduled classes are right in holding the above view in view of the fact that, while implementing the Poona Pact, the solemn pledges given by the caste-Hindus, at the time of the Poona-Pact, have been wilfully broken, by directly interfering with the elections of the scheduled classes, for obtaining the majority in the Legislatures, at the time of the last General elections.

Hence, if the distributive system is adopted it will give tremendous impetus and ample opportunity to the majority to interfere with the election of scheduled classes, eliminating thereby the least chances of returning to the Legislatures honest and trustworthy men of the scheduled classes. Therefore if in future the scheduled classes were to agitate for the scraping of the Poona Pact and demand separate electorates, responsibility for driving the scheduled classes to do so shall rest on the caste-Hindus and none else.—Yours, etc.,

JOGADIA.

Goa Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much surprised to-day to read in the columns of your paper an appeal issued by the secretary of Goa Congress under the caption 'Goa Congress' call to Goans'.

The organisers who have issued the appeal may be highly spirited young men who are ready to go down to Goa at a moment's notice and offer Satyagraha, which is recognised to be the surest weapon to fight for freedom by the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi, if such an emergency arises.

Nevertheless, no ground should be left uncleared before asking the Goan public to subscribe for membership. As a Goan I solicit the following explanation from the organisers:—

1. They should publish the names of the office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee or 'War Council' of the Goan Rajy Praja Mandal (as I would like to call the Goa Congress in Bombay and reserve the name 'Goan National Congress' for the organisation that may be formed in Goa itself at the future date) so that the public may decide for itself whether or not they should follow these leaders after judging their past and present sacrifices and work for people's cause. This is also to ascertain whether these leaders have a real zeal for the high ideals that are placed before us by the undisputed leader of Indian Nation—Mahatma Gandhi.

2. Whether the aims and ideals of Goa Congress are the same as those of the Indian National Congress, e.g., Truth and non-violence, Satyagraha, habitual use of Khadi, anti-communalist and anti-communist principles, etc., etc.

3. Whether these leaders intend to start civil disobedience movement in Goa in the near future if the grievances are not redressed by the Goa Government. If not, what other direct action do they contemplate?

These points, if cleared, will I think go a long way in removing the doubts from the minds of the nationalist Goans.—Yours, etc.

V. R. JOSHI.

Property Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to say that your correspondent, Mr. P. K. Desai, has placed the case of small house owners very lucidly before you. To them the extra 10 per cent. tax will be a burden. And if our Finance Minister has been solicitous enough for the class of tenants who pay less than Rs. 80 per month by way of rent, would he not now show the same solicitude for that class of landlords whose income is less than Rs. 80 per month? It would be just and fair.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. MUZUMDAR.

Palanpur State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Revenue exactions in Palanpur in addition to Vighoti, are very exorbitant. Farmers are steeped in debt and after payment of revenue exactions, hardly anything is left for them; Veth flourishes in all its nakedness; there is hardly trade or business and handloom-weaving industry, the only handicraft left, is heavily taxed.

The Nawab has during his 20 years of rule spent about Rs. 25 lakhs in Building and adorning his palaces; The Maharajas of Cashmere, Bikaner, Patiala etc. are invited with a retinue of 200 or more or less and are feted lavishly for months. Education and Medical relief are in the same condition as they were during the regime of the late Nawab Saheb 20 years ago. There are no social welfare activities.

The Nawab has increased the revenues of the State, which were Rs. 6 lacs during his father's life time to Rs. 12 lakhs by illegal enactions and increase in customs tariffs, etc., and he spends nearly half of it for himself and his family.—Yours, etc.

A PALANPURI.

Rajkot Sugar And Tobacco Monopolies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have come to know that you have published in your daily "Bombay Chronicle" that we have taken up (i.e., accepted) the monopoly for selling sugar and tobacco in the Rajkot State. We may say that the information is quite wrong and that we have not accepted any such monopoly.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. MEHTA.

For Chakubhai Vakhatchand & Co., Rajkot.

Knights Of The Order Of The Cross

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you kindly publish this letter in the columns of your paper and send me a cutting of it.

There is in England an organisation entitled the 'Knights of the Order of the Cross' which seeks to train boys in the ideals of Peace and Christian Citizenship.

I am Grand President of the Order and I am anxious to make contacts abroad in the interests of International Friendship.

Our motto is 'Peace Through Friendship.' We believe that love is the greatest power in the world, that it can overcome the barriers of race, nationality, and unite men and women of every colour, and tongue, in the bonds of lasting friendship.

Our aim is to teach boys the value of Devotional Exercises, First aid, Physical Fitness, Stamp Collecting, Pen Friendships as stepping stones to Peace, and to put them in touch with individuals and Youth Groups abroad.

Branches of 'Knights Friends' have been started. Under their respective leaders, girls meet together to sew and knit for refugee children, and to compile a scrap book of interesting pictures and items that can be sent overseas.

When possible First Aid is taught.

I am wondering whether any young readers in the area in which your paper circulates, would care to co-operate with us by commencing similar groups, or by corresponding with young people here in England. In this way the bonds of friendship between the two countries could be strengthened, and a contribution made towards International understanding and goodwill.

I shall be happy to hear from young people interested and will send any further information required.—Yours, etc.

PASTOR ARTHUR H. BIRD.
6, Frances Road.
Basingstoke,
Hampshire.
England

An Indian Anthology

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have been requested to select and edit an anthology of poems (India and Ceylon) I shall be glad if the poets of India, who write in English, send me their efforts with permission to publish them if selected. If the authors do not reserve the copyright of the poems, an attempt will be made to obtain the necessary permission from the publishers concerned.

Poems (prose and verse) will be selected exclusively on their merits. Efforts sent in will be acknowledged and letters from authors replied. Hope your readers will enable me to make my undertaking a success.—Yours, etc.,

A. L. KATHIB
2, School Lane, Bambalapitiya, Colombo.

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Having regard to recent developments in Bombay, the time has come for certain very simple facts to be put before every thinking man throughout the country. This letter is sent to you from the Wine Trade in the earnest hope that you will give it publicity in your valuable journal

A wine merchant making a net profit of Rs. 10,000 per annum is faced with the following duties and commitments:

(a) He collects Rs. 70,000 for the Government of India in the form of import duty.

(b) He collects Rs. 1,500 for his Provincial Government in excise tax.

(c) His wages bill is Rs. 3,500.

(d) He maintains a permanent duty paid stock to the value of Rs. 40,000.

It cannot be right that his business should be in danger of extinction at very short notice, at the whim of a political party.

Prohibition will drive out of business a great number of men who are capable of working with the authorities in conducting a well-ordered trade, men with long experience of its many features. It will not eliminate the drinking of alcohol, but it will divert the traffic into underground channels, in the hands of law-breakers and 'thugs.' Known brands from honourable sources will disappear, and there will rapidly spring up a consumption of highly injurious stuff of doubtful origin and manufacture. We do no more than mention the many drugs ready to hand for this purpose.

Sobriety has become the fashion in England in recent years. Streets in British cities which forty years ago would not have been traversed by respectable people after 10 p.m. are now the model of decency and decorum. This has not been accomplished by Prohibition. It is the result of improved conditions of life, the spread of culture and education, and the general development of personal self-respect

Recent enactments in Bombay are by no means a contribution to law and order, on the contrary they represent a step towards a state of chaos which will benefit nobody.

The trade in Bombay will be left with substantial stocks on its hands, which stocks will have paid in advance to the Government of India many lakhs of rupees in import duty. If now the Government of Bombay is to prohibit the sale of these stocks, will these duties be refunded? If so, by whom?

This is a letter from the wine trade. It is an earnest appeal to all fair-thinking people that common sense shall be brought to bear before it is too late. A well conducted trade carried on in close co-operation with the Excise and other Government authorities is infinitely to be preferred to trade in drugs and injurious concoctions driven into criminal channels. Can anyone calculate the cost of a preventive service to guard the entire seaboard of India? Add to that the cost of a similar service to prevent illicit manufacture from the many materials available inland. Prohibition will destroy a law-abiding trade which under proper control can be developed into (and already is) a valuable portion of the body politic.

In place of that trade will be created a state of affairs impossible of accurate description.—Yours etc.,

Wine Spirit and Beer Association of India.
Calcutta, March 9.

The Property Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Budget proposals have come as a thunderbolt to the Bombay, Ahmedabad property owners. A heavy controversy against these new impositions is already on the increase not only in the Press but has come to be the common topic in every household. Of course the owners of large and small properties will be most affected as such an unexpected impost will come to launch several of them into ruination and I will not be surprised to see in its wake a heavy spate of insolvency and even of suicide. In the Press numerous contributors have voiced their views and amongst them Prof. Davar in his forceful and well reasoned article has come to suggest some remedies and indicate how far it would go to affect the economic life in general. If the Hon. Ministers' proposals are upheld in toto, trade depression, in depreciation of property values, economic loss, increase of unemployment and other concomitant evils will follow.

Now turning only for the present to the 10 per cent. tax on the gross income of Bombay Properties a very serious position arises. The imposition of 10 per cent. on net rateable value must be made subject to the deduction of Land Tax, Municipal Rates and Taxes and Income Tax, otherwise the mulct will prove an intolerable burden on the house owners who are bound to look to the annual repairs, vacancies, Insurance, rent collection and depreciation. To meet all these items if the debit of the proposed impost should be graded on a scale compatible with the situation, values and the condition of the tenants. I therefore propose to scale down the 10 per cent imposition on the annual nett rateable value as under:—

Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 at 1½ per cent.; Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 at 2 per cent; Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 at 3 per cent; Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 at 4 per cent; Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000 at 5 per cent; Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000 at 6 per cent; Rs. 8000 to Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent; Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 at 8 per cent. Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 at 9 per cent; Rs. 15,000 and over at 10 per cent.—Yours, etc.

J.

Dharavi People's Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

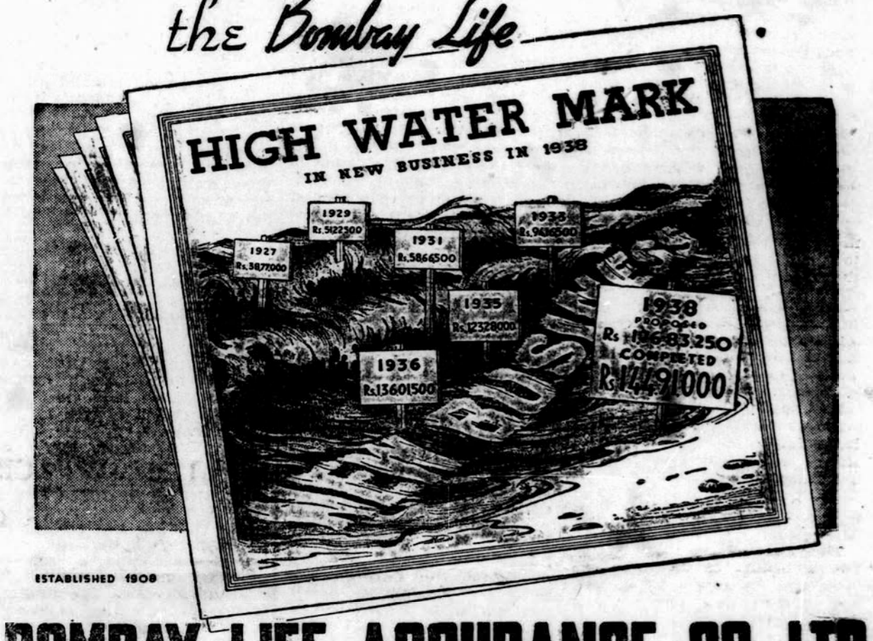
Sir,—In the absence of a police force in the island of Dharavi the bad characters are getting from bad to worse and cases of threatening innocent poor villagers and assaulting them are becoming very common. There are cases where some people have left the village of Manori for this reason. It was only a few days ago, I understand, that a medical man from Manori was roughly handled. There exists in this village a set of "Badmashees" who are a nuisance to the society and they require to be checked in the interests of the people of the village. The village is notorious for murder cases and petitions from the villagers to the authorities appear to have fallen on deaf ears.

I would therefore appeal to the Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, to look into this matter.—Yours, etc.,

"CASKAR."

Manori.

Reflecting Increasing Confidence in the Bombay Life



BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO LTD

45—47 • CHURCHGATE STREET • FORT • BOMBAY.

ARYA FLAG IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

SHOLAPUR, March 26.

The War Council of the Aryan Satyagraha Samiti, Sholapur, has announced a programme of flag-hoisting on all Arya Samajs in the Hyderabad State on April 5 next. Intimation to this effect will be sent to Sir Akbar Hydari, the Prime Minister, and others by the Dictator of the Satyagraha Samiti. It is reported by the Samiti that the State authorities have stated that they have no objection to the hoisting of the "Om" flag.—United Press.

NOTHING UP HIS SLEEVES

Dr. Stanley's Tribute To Mahatma's Non-Violent Method

POONA, March 25.

That Mahatma Gandhi's theory of non-violence was the greatest contribution to the human living, was the compliment paid to Mahatmaji by Dr. E. Stanley Jones, the noted American traveller, author and lecturer, in a public lecture in the Gokhale Hall last night. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was in the chair.

Dr. Stanley said that the world order was fast changing and the "Kingdom of God" seemed to be the welcome order preferable to Fascism or Communism. For, here in the "Kingdom of God" the family idea of co-operation was extended beyond the borders of race, blood, class or state.

NOTHING UP HIS SLEEVES

The lecturer, in this connection, narrated a piece of poetry which, he said, he had heard in America. It ran thus:

De Valera with his Blue Shirts
has gone to the wall,
Hitler with his Brown Shirts
is heading for his fall,
Mussolini with his Black Shirts
stands above them all,
Three cheers for Mahatma
Gandhi who has no shirt at all
(Laughter).

Before the peal of laughter had died out, Dr. Stanley added that SINCE GANDHIJI "HAD NO SHIRT" THERE COULD NOT BE ANYTHING "UP HIS SLEEVES".—United Press.

Poona Municipal Teachers' Training College

POONA, March 25.

That a teachers' training college will be started by the Poona City Municipal School Board in June next, was the announcement made by Mr. Atre presiding over the annual meeting of the Municipal Teachers Association.—United Press.

FEDERATION AND W. I. STATES

Resident To Visit Princes: India Govt.'s Circular

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

Whether to join Federation or not, is the question being discussed by the Princes of Kathiawar, after the Viceroy's speech to the Prince's Chamber.

It is reliably understood that the Resident, Western India States Agency, intends to see these Princes personally within the short period and he has arranged a tour of Kathiawar.

It is understood Government of India has sent recently to all these Princes a circular asking them to express their decision on the Federation issue.

Daring Attempt At House-Breaking

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, March 24.

The house of Shet. Chimanlal Ganeshmal a wealthy Marwadi situated on the Agra Road in front of the City Police Station was attacked by thieves in the early morning of 22nd at about 1-30 a.m. Three persons it is alleged attempted to break the door of the house from the back lane but they were arrested while doing so Sub-Inspector Mr. Ranade of the C. I. D. Poona, got information about them previously and had arranged a raid with the help of the Home Inspector and the City Sub-Inspector. The three alleged thieves were: Chindhu Suka Kunbi Patil of Goregaon, Tal. Erandol, East Khandesh, Genda Shenu Koli of Sutkar, Tal-Chopda, East Khandesh, and Pandit Dagadu Patil of Vaijanth, Taluka Erandol.

Recently several cases of house-breaking had taken place in Dhulia and had remained undetected.

Science and Industry

Is Printing And Dyeing Industry Dying In India

Artisans Suffering From Low Wages, Irregular Work And Japanese Competition

(By G. D. JOSHI).

The Dyeing and Printing industry in India is one of the leading cottage industries, carried on all over the country. It exists alike in hamlets as well as in big industrial cities like Bombay and Calcutta and maintains its own traditional characteristics, even in competition with mechanical industries. These days every effort is being directed to popularise Khadi and give impetus to the handloom-industry. In order to propagate its cause and to patronize it, institutions like All-India Spinners' Association or Charkha Sangh or All-India Village Industries Association have been set up; and not only so, but even the popular Provincial Governments have been asked to encourage Khadi sale and grant subsidy to spinners and weavers and help them in every way. But, it is regrettable that while on the one hand such efforts are being made for the popularity of Khadi, no attempt has ever been made to foster the allied industry and to improve the lot of dyers and printers who are struggling hard to exist.

HEREDITARY PROFESSION

In India, dyeing and printing industry has existed for a long time. Its inception can be traced before the advent of the British and even pre-Moghal and pre-Hindu periods. Allusions of its flourishing conditions can be cited from the epic books, but, since the inauguration of the textile industry, conditions have changed for the worse and on account of the lack of support, it is still where it was in the pre-industrial era. Unlike the handloom-industry, which is getting adequate support and wide encouragement, dyeing and printing industry, though much more popular and familiar than its sister cottage industries, is getting little or no preference. Although, it provides work to thousands of workers and their families, its significance is less counted due to public apathy. The dyeing and printing work is not executed only on Mill-made cloth, but is carried out in foreign imports and hand-spun cloth too. Generally, this is a hereditary profession mostly followed by a sect of people known as Chhipis. But, in recent years conditions have become adverse to them and so they now face many hardships.

In future of this dyeing and printing industry are involved the interests of several lakhs of workers in India, who are earning their livelihood by it. Mainly speaking, this industry embraces several interests, which may be termed:

(1) Employed Artisans.
(2) Employer Artists.
(3) Colour-Dealers.
(4) The Piece-goods Merchants.
(5) Consumers of finished goods.

FLIGHT OF ARTISANS

In fact, all interests involved in this industry are suffering one way or other and their lot is miserable. The lot of the employed artisans is perhaps the worst. It is not on account of the apathy of the buyers of their goods but on account of other factors going against them.

Taking into consideration the statistics of one particular place – say of Bombay or Ahmedabad – it is enough to have a comprehensive knowledge of the plights of the workers engaged in this industry. It is, of course, true, that Bombay proper has about 150 workshops of dyers and printers, giving employment to about 2,000 persons. Out of this, there are only half a dozen concerns employing from 40 to 50 workers in each of their factories, while the rest are either themselves workers or employ a few hands to work for them. Barring a few workshops, practically, all the artisans are themselves owners of their respective factories and do heavy manual work. In India, there are big centres notable for dyeing and printing industries. Leaving aside several villages, centres like Ahmedabad, Muttra, Farrukhabad, Murshidabad, Dacca, and Muchhliputtama, etc., have several thousands of skilled labourers, whose artistic work is often better than the best work produced by the Mills. It may, however, be remembered that the dyeing and printing work, is carried out on all kinds of cloths, hand-made or mill-made; cotton or silk; georgette or taffeta. It is executed in three ways:

(1) Elock Printing.
(2) Stencil Printing.
(3) Spray and Aerograph Printing.

AVERAGE BUDGET

Previously, when the foreign competition was not keen with the foreign goods imported from Japan, these labourers were earning decently. But, now their income has descended down to a low level. Let me make an average budget of these workers. Usually, a skilled dyer and printer earns Rs. 2|8 per day and an unskilled labourer As. 8 a day for the working days. If calculated their income should range between Rs. 75 and Rs. 15 monthly respectively. If this would have been the case, the lot of these workers, would have been far better than any other fellow worker engaged in other sister cottage industries. But, this is not the case. The difficulty lies somewhere else and this is not in the working capacity of the artisan, but, is on securing a regular work from the merchant and the piece-goods dealer, who are reluctant to part with their goods, unless they find that the market conditions are favourable to them thus leaving workers to sit quite idle.

IRREGULAR WORK

It is also essential, here, to know their method of work. The work of dyeing and printing of these workers is entirely dependent on the bulk of piece-goods they receive from the merchants, in the same way as the handloom industry is dependent on the supply of the raw cotton. First, these workers secure bleached piece-goods and then apply colours with their skill. In this way with various designs and novelties, they print these goods and bring the finished goods to the market. It is a vital point to note that these articles are prepared always to suit the taste of the public; thus the success of an artist lies not only to do the bulk of work but to bring the latest novelties to the market which enhances his wages and prestige. If they get regular work from the merchant, it is well and good for them and they flourish, but, if they do not get proper work then they suffer. In fact, they never get regular work, as it is dependent on the seasonal fluctuations and is regulated by the rule of demand and supply in view of the stock in the market. In case they do not get regular work, their loss is double. Firstly, they fail to earn their wages for the day they do not work and secondly, whatever they earn on the working days, they spend it on the idle days. Their fate is thus entirely regulated by the caprices of the merchant, who is controlled by the market conditions.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

Another phase of this industry, which hits workers hard, is the keen rivalry with the imported Japanese goods. Usually, a purchaser who desires to buy coloured pieces, finds Japanese goods cheaper and lustrous, though less durable than Indian goods, so he prefers and purchases them usually at a price, which is even below the cost price of Indian goods. For instance, a set of a bed-sheet, two pillow-cases, and one table cloth of Japanese Print, is available in the Indian market for Rs. 3 while the same set of Indian print costs Rs. 5 and to sell it for Rs. 3 and compete with Japanese goods means to sell it below the cost price. This keen rivalry for lowering the price level continued alarmingly during the past year, and ultimately resulted in reducing the wages of workers.

A third important feature controlling the destiny of the workers of this industry, is the Indo-Japanese trade pact, according to which coloured goods imported into India from Japan get tariff preference over bleached goods, with the result that the dyeing and printing industry in India suffers a great setback. It is indeed true that as a result of the Indo-Japanese trade pact, Government of India was apprehensive of hitting Indian cottage industries, as they found a feeling of resentment at that time. With a view, therefore, to appease Indian sentiment, Government of India appointed a special Officer in 1937, to investigate the results of the pact and wanted to know whether any Indian industry was hit upon by the stipulation of the pact. Mr. R. K. Nehru was appointed investigating officer and he issued several questionnaires to the various trade and commerce associations and wanted to know their views. For about six months the enquiry was vigorously carried out but very little public resentment was found and practically no protest was made. The Nehru enquiry was then suspended after six months by the Government of India on the plea that the political conditions in the Far-East have become unsettled and consequently price level of Japanese goods have gone up and therefore tariffs cannot be adjusted. As the dyeing and printing industry was not at all organised, there being no organization in India to speak for them, the matter passed off quietly and none of the poor illiterate dyers (Chhipis) in India knew what passed around them. The result is that they are now on the verge of extinction.

(To be continued next week).

RURAL INDUSTRY PROGRESSES

Bombay Govt. Helps Successful Experiment In Karwar Dt.

(By Our Correspondent)

HUBLI (By Mail)

Honavar is a small taluka in the Karwar District. As it was found that there was a great demand for palm-jaggery in the Taluka and as the required palm-jaggery was imported in large quantities from Kundapur in south Canara, it was thought advisable to open classes for teaching manufacture of palm-jaggery in the Honavar taluka itself. Last year, therefore, a class was conducted at Bhatkal and at present the jaggery-classes are being run at Honavar and Dhareshwar. Stipendiaries are taken and trained. They mainly belong to the tapper community. At each place about ten students are taken for training. The period is fixed at one month for each student's training. Upto now about 40 students have been trained and if licences are issued to them they will tap sweet juice and turn it into jaggery. The expenses of these classes are met from the sums sanctioned by the Government of Bombay.

BUTTON-MAKING

A proposal for teaching button-making out of Eali-nuts was sent to the Bombay Government through the A.I.V.I.A. The proposal was sanctioned and the classes opened about three months ago. The local workers learnt the art easily and have now ordered for lathes with a view to start button-making on their own initiative. Buttons are now made out of tali-nuts cocoanuts-shells, horns and sandalwood.

COIR INDUSTRY

This industry was already existing in the Taluka of Honavar and the coir-twists and coir-ropes were prepared and sent outside the districts for sale. The new method of preparing twists and ropes and also the art of weaving mattresses was necessary to be taught. A proposal was sent to the Government and the same was soon sanctioned. About three months ago a class was opened since when ropes are twisted, coir-twists are prepared and coir-mattresses are woven. Already about 40 boys and women have been taught the art and their skill and speed at the work have considerably increased within a very short time. It is expected that the grant for these classes also would be sanctioned for the next year and they will be continued with the aim of introducing improved methods of making coir-twists in the whole of the Honabar Taluk.

BEE-KEEPING

Honavar was considered to be an ideal place for introducing bee-keeping. Mr. Vishwanathan who has been engaged by the Bombay Government as a specialist in bee-keeping visited Honavar recently and confirmed the above opinion. Now a special teacher has been engaged and sent to Honavar to introduce and teach bee-keeping. He has begun the work from the 2nd instant.

HORN-WORK

It was found at the A. I. V. I. A. exhibition held at Delang in Orissa in March 1938 that the ordinary horn can be moulded and turned into articles of art and utility. As the art has great possibilities if introduced at Honavar, a proposal was sent to and sanctioned by the Bombay Government recently. Instructors are reaching Hubli on the 4th instant and will soon proceed to Honavar. It is expected that the sandal-wood and ivory workers of the place would take to the horn-work easily and successfully.

Thus Honavar in short has been a meeting place for instructors from various places in South India. The gur-instructors are from South Canara (Madras Karnatak). The button-instructors come from Ganjam in Andhra. The coir-instructor is from Travancore while the bee-keeping instructor belongs to Ceylon and comes to Honavar from Gandhi-Ashram at Tiruchengodu. The horn-instructor will be coming from Orissa.

It is hoped that Honavar and other parts of Karnatak will take the fullest advantage of these instructors coming from the different parts of our country to teach the people various arts and crafts of great utility which may lead to the revival of a number of small industries giving occupation and fetching means of livelihood to the poor.

REVOLUTION IN TEAK PLANTING TECHNIQUE

Experiments Carried Out In Madras Show Remarkable Results

What amounts almost to a revolution in the technique of raising teak plantations has resulted from a set of experiments carried out in Madras to try and determine the best date for planting teak stumps in areas having a west coast climate. The results of these experiments have recently been published as a pamphlet in the Indian Forest Records (New Series), Silviculture, Volume III, No. 2, entitled "An investigation into the best date of stump planting teak—" by A. L. Griffith, M.A., I.F.S., Provincial Silviculturist, Madras.

In the past, for many years, teak plantations were formed either by direct sowing of the seeds or by transplanting small seedlings at the beginning of the rains, but in either of these methods results were frequently irregular, and partial failure of the plantations was a common experience. The rate of growth of the young teak plants raised by these methods was, moreover, slow and the cost of keeping them from being swamped by the vigorous weed growth experienced in these moist west coast localities was correspondingly high. Fifty rupees per acre was a not uncommon cost of establishment in those days.

WHAT IS A 'STUMP'?

More recently, experiments have proved that far more regular results can be obtained by planting out what are called "stumps." A stump is prepared by digging up one year old nursery seedlings and cutting off the shoot at about one inch above and the root at about 8 or 9 inches below the original ground level and trimming off all side roots. These stumps or "root-and-shoot cuttings" are much more resistant to adverse weather conditions after planting, give a higher survival percentage and grow faster than either direct sowings of seed or planted nursery seedlings.

When stump planting was first introduced and for several years afterwards the stumps were put in at the beginning of the rains. It seemed natural that this time would provide the best conditions for growth as the soil and the atmosphere are both damp. Occasional experiences indicated, however, that some stumps planted earlier than normal gave better results. So in 1932 a thorough investigation was planned by the the Madras Silviculturist to determine the best time at which to plant.

The experiments were to be carried out in three different localities, namely Begur in Wynaad Division, Dhoni in Palghat Division and Topslip in South Coimbatore Divison. These areas have a mean annual rainfall of 65 inches, 111 inches, and 67 inches respectively. The monsoon breaks generally about June 15 but is preceded by scattered pre-monsoon showers in May and by a few also in April. The experiments were also to be repeated over a number of years so as to determine the effect of variation in the weather conditions in different years.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS

The stump plantings were done at fortnightly intervals starting, in the first year, from May 1, but extended thereafter to April 1 and in two years as far back as the 15th of March. Thus these early plantings were done right in the middle of the hot weather under a blazing sun with the soil baked as hard as brick, and experienced Forest Officers were inclined to call it "midsummer madness."

In the experiments care was taken to avoid possible sources of error that might upset the results. Every set of stumps planted in any one experiment was carefully measured up and graded for size so that exactly similar sets were planted on each date. Usually 100 stumps were planted on each date, and each of these sets of 100 were sub-divided into smaller lots which were planted in such an arrangement that stumps of different dates of planting were evenly distributed over each experimental plot. This ensured that variation in soil fertility would not upset results and also permitted proper statistical analysis of the data recorded.

The observations recorded consisted of the rate of sprouting of the different sets during the first few months after planting, and the height growth of the plants together with the percentage of survivals at the end of the first and second growing seasons. Detailed daily rainfall statistics were kept throughout the experiments, so that results could be correlated with the climatic conditions pertaining in the three different localities.

UNEXPECTED RESULTS

The results were slighly different for the three localities. In all cases the height growth was very much better the earlier the stumps were planted, but in the earliest plantings in March and the first week of April the percentage of survivals was occasionally poor.

At Begur the best average survivals over 5 years' experiments were obtained by planting in the middle of April for which date the height growth was aproximately twice that of normal June planting. At Dhoni the best date was also the middle of April, the advantage in height growth being an extra 72 per cent. At the most consistent good results with high percentage of survivals and an increase of 40 per cent in height.

In some years, however, even earlier planting gave better results as, for instance in 1934 when early April planting gave 99 per cent survivals and an increase in height growth at the end of the year of 170 per cent. Generally speaking, however, there is a certain risk in planting earlier than the average dates given above as adverse climatic conditions may then cause considerable casualties. On or after those dates the results appear to be almost unaffected by periods of drought and in these localities a higher percentage of success may be relied upon than in normal monsoon planting in June.

These results were unexpected and surprising. The stumps very often experienced an almost complete drought for anything from ten days to three weeks after planting while the soil was baked hard and dry. At first it seemed inconceivable that they could survive such conditions much less give improved results from them, and it took five years of repetition of the experiments to prove to the satisfaction of everyone concerned that such early planting was not only feasible put reliable and very beneficial. It is emphasised, however, that these results have been obtained for localities with a west-coast climate and that, while some degree of early planting is probably beneficial in most teak planting areas, local experiments must be carried out to determine the earliest safe date in each case, otherwise expensive failures may be experienced.

SAVINGS IN PLANTATION COSTS

The increased growth in the first season after planting is of the utmost importance because it means that during this critical time the plants have much greater chance in their race with weeds. Weed growth starts with the pre-monsoon showers and with early planting the growth of teak not only begins earlier but is far more rapid than normal. Thus early planting means less weeding in the first two years and almost eliminates the necessity for any third year weeding. The saving in cost is considerable and as a consequence of these experiments, premonsoon planting is now the standard practice in the teak planting divisions of western Madras resulting in better and cheaper plantations!

The experiments are now being extended to drier localities.

TANNING IN PUNJAB

A Neglected Industry Which Could Be Developed

(From Secretary, Board of Economic Enquiry Punjab).

The Board of Economic inquiry, Punjab, has just published a report on the "Tanning Industry in the Punjab." This is a study of importance to the economic life of the province. A careful perusal of it will convince anyone that lakhs of rupees are being lost because the industries connected with leather—of which tanning is the central—are now carried on in a crude way, with untrained labour, insufficient capital, rule-of-thumb methods, parasitic middlemen, bad marketing practices and many other handicaps.

LEATHER IN WORLD TRADE

Leather is one of the most valuable raw material entering into world trade—estimated to be over £200,000,000 annually. Its production has been perfected within the last fifty years and science is now applied in Western countries and Japan to all steps in its making, but in India the crude old methods for the most part still prevail.

NEW USES OF LEATHER

The demand for leather has greatly increased not only for the uses to which it has long been put in shoes, harness and utensils, but also for sports goods, jackets, bags, purses, lamp shades motor cars and machinery and manifold other uses. India has the largest animal population of any country in the world, and is one of the largest exporters of hides and skins; much of these are raw or poorly tanned or cured and fetch low prices compared with the leather made from them. Other countries thus draw the larger part of the profits from this Indian material.

A NEGLECTED INDUSTRY

The Punjab which has, proportionate to its area, a larger animal population than other provinces, except in oxen, yet exports the bulk of its best hides and skins raw, and imports its better leather. The reason for this tremendous economic loss is the neglected state of the tanning industry. The census reveals that since 1911 the number of tanners, curriers, etc., have dropped from 27,000 odd to less than 15,000 in 1931.

THE TANNERS

Everything in this report goes to prove that this industry in leather is in a bad condition. The care of cattle and sheep and goats, the manner of flaying and curing, shipping and marketing are all old-fashioned, slovenly, unskilled and bad; the village tanners are despised and only tolerated on sufferance in the villages. They secure only the poorer hides and tan them by age-old methods which tend to deteriorate with time rather than to improve. Their position in the village is increasingly insecure as only the poor in the villages are left as their customers. Many of them are in debt and if in debt they become the victims of oppression by the middlemen. In the tanning factories the wages are miserably low—even the head workers (the mistries) get less than one rupee per working day whereas the unskilled worker gets only a few annas.

BAD MARKETING

The best skins are sent to Madras from whence many go to Japan, and the best hides to United Provinces, or to Karachi for export. As there is no organised market, no grading and no information available to the Chamar producer, the price he receives even for the best hides is a meagre one. The Khojas, who dominate this trade, leave much to be desired in their dealings with the poor, uneducated and badly indebted workers.

TRADE IN UNBORN LAMB SKINS

A growing trade in the skins of "unborn" lambs, kids and even calves (to secure which abortion is practised on the animal mothers) is described in sufficient detail to draw attention both to the inhumanities involved and also to the danger to the future welfare of the Province and the country in reducing the number and the third report put out by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, intended specially for business men. The first was the report on the "Gut Industry"—Publication No. 34, issued in 1934; an Urdu edition in 1937—and the second was a study of the "Lac Industry"—Publication No. 47, issued in 1937. The present publication is the most important because if we could create a first-class leather industry in India we would add millions of rupees to the annual income of her people. Surely this is worth doing especially in these hard times.

Harijan Uplift In City

Activities Of Bombay Sevak Sangh For 1937-38

BOMBAY: March 23.

"The Board continued its policy of encouraging the spread of education among Harijans by the grant of scholarships, the payment of school fees and the payment of charges of books. The demand for the form of help was on the increase and the amount sanctioned during the year was Rs. 4,700. In addition to this, loans were granted to needy Harijan students to the extent of Rs. 1,052. The number of students helped was 141, inclusive of 10 girl students," states the report of the Bombay Provincial Board of Harijan Sevak Sangh for the year 1937-'38.

"Apart from this help," the report adds, "the Board secured admission for eight students in schools at concession fees and scholarships were secured for two Harijan students. The Board submitted a representation to the Government of Bombay to award freeships or scholarships to Harijan students reading in various arts, professional and vocational courses and to pay examination fees to students appearing for the Matriculation examination. This recommendation was accepted also by the Backward Class Board who have brought it to the notice of Government.

TEMPLE ENTRY

"During the year under report, both the Houses of the Bombay Legislature passed a Bill. The Act gave permission to the trustees of temples in the Bombay Presidency to throw open to Harijans the temples under their control. With the enactment of this legislation the Board considered that they should take advantage of the opportunity to carry on propaganda amongst the trustees for throwing open the temples to Harijans by issuing appeals to them and also by approaching them personally. The Board already held on their list 28 temples thrown open to Harijans in previous years; to this list names of 26 temples were added, bringing the total number of temples to 54, which are declared open to Harijans.

EMPLOYMENT

"From the commencement of their work, the Board interested themselves in providing employment for the Harijans as far as they could. During the year, employment was secured for two Harijans and recommendatory notes were given to several Harijans for service.

"As desired by the Government of Bombay, the Board in co-operation with the Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatak Provincial Boards of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, submitted to Government 15 schemes for the general welfare of the Harijans.

GOVT. RECOGNITION

"For the first time in its history, the Board was accorded recognition by the Government of Bombay, and a grant of Rs. 500 was received from Government for the years 1937-38 and 1938-39. Another notable contribution was the sum of Rs. 6,919-13-3 received from the Bajaj Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in accordance with a resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. The Board also received Rs. 1,000 from the executors of the will of the late Bapoolal Lallubhai Sanghavi."

NEW ARTIFICIAL PLASTICS

From Sand—Dust, Straw, Wood And Waste Sugarcane!

The New York "Times" reports that four research workers in the Department of Agriculture in the U.S.A. have developed a method for converting saw-dust, straw, wood work and waste sugarcane stalks into valuable synthetic plastics. We reproduce the following from it:—

Inventors have found that by cooking any one of these waste materials with water and aniline under steam pressure a material is obtained which can be moulded to form a hard, dense, black, shiny product like glass. It has high strength and resistance to water and moisture. It is an excellent electrical insulator. Buttons, door knobs and steering wheels autos, radio panels, etc., may be made from the plastic.

The process is simple, requiring but three hours for cooking. The yield is from 85 to 95 per cent. of the original waste material. After the compound is dried it is ground into powder. Under heat and from 1500 to 3500 pounds of pressure, the powder is moulded into the synthetic resin.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

that the British Foreign Office communique issued on the eve of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Munich was a "fake." In the communique, it will be remembered, it was declared that if an attack were made on Czechoslovakia, France would be obliged to intervene and Britain and Russia would come in on her side. Mr. Churchill points out that the statement was edited and issued by Lord Halifax. It is most astonishing that this grave official declaration was regarded in France as a newspaper invention, and a pure fabrication.

Only last week Sir Samuel Hoare talked of the Golden Era, which was featured in the Government press along with the "prosperity round the corner" talk. Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard" went into ecstacy to publish a leading article under the heading "Bright Morning." It talked of "the bursting optimism breaks through the clouds. It comes direct from the Foreign Office and it is founded on a solid array of facts. Following day Lord Rothermere's "Daily Mail" observed in a leading article on Hitler's march to Prague: "The most disturbing fact in all this is the blindness of the British Foreign Office to what was impending. Only last Friday it was authoritatively announced that the international outlook had distinctly improved. Europe was settling down. The skies were blue—until the bolt came. And no Department was more astonished than the Foreign Office.

"All Is Well' Propaganda

Very few people in the country know that that what has astonished the British Foreign Office is not the bolt from the blue but the publication in the British press from authoritative quarters that "the international outlook had distinctly improved" and that "Europe was settling down." From a well-informed source I understand that the so-called authoritative announcement did not come from the British Foreign Office but from the Prime Minister's department, acting independently, as usual, of the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office staff was dumbfounded when the announcement was issued to the Press. Commenting on this situation Mr. A. J. Cummings says that the remarks of some members of the Foreign Office staff when they read the headlines and the glowing comments in Chamberlain papers are not fit for publication. The Foreign Office staff was well aware, not only that there was no warrant for this misguided piece of optimism but that, instead of there being "a solid array of facts" to justify it, the facts within its knowledge pointed in exactly the opposite direction. It is significant that the "Daily Express" (Beaverbrook's paper), which relied on Downing Street for its information of hope and optimism had yesterday, the following paragraph from its political correspondent. It said: "Long secret reports from British diplomats in Europe were before the Cabinet yesterday (March 15—the day Hitler marched in Czechoslovakia), and Ministers were perturbed by the revelations they made of German methods in "engineering" the situation in Czechoslovakia."

However Herr Hitler has put the Chamberlainites in peril of dislocating their own necks in their efforts to prove that the Munich way leads in the opposite direction from what everybody can see. The Nazi Dictator's jackboot having appeared through the pretty "all's well" propaganda screen set up by the pro-Chamberlain press over the last week-end, we are now entertained with a babel of contradictory explanations of what has happened. The "Daily Telegraph" said: "Developments over the week-end have removed any possibility of doubt as to the primary course of the new trouble in Czechoslovakia." Namely, Germany. The "Daily Express" said: "Hitler again—but do not worry." The "Evening Standard" follows with an assurance that the crisis is "in essence an internal one," which "caught Germany unaware." The explanation of all this confusion is that there has been a lot of rushing around in Whitehall and ringing of telephone bells in Fleet-street since the week-end. The "Daily Telegraph" was right, but its bluntness was knocking away the last bits of Chamberlainite defence for the Munich policy. It is ironical, by the way, that it should be the "Daily Telegraph" of all papers to quote reproachfully Hitler's speech of September 26—"As soon as the Czechs have reached a settlement with their other minorities I shall have no further interest in the Czech State, and I shall be willing to guarantee it." This is because it was the "Daily Telegraph" which sacked its Prague correspondent, Mr. G. E. R. Gedye, for pointing out in his recent book "Fallen Bastions" (Left Book Club series), just exactly where the Munich road would lead. This week's events justify Gedye a thousand-fold and "Daily Telegraph" has merely done its public the disservice of depriving them of the opportunity of knowing the facts which Mr. Gedye now sends to the "New York Times" as its correspondent in Prague.

A Major Crisis

What has happened in Czechoslovakia has no doubt shocked the British Government as well as the French Government. It is now recognised that we are once again in a major crisis. All official—and most unofficial—optimism has been dispelled by Hitler's shattering blow, which will certainly be followed by others—and perhaps at very short intervals indeed. London is in close touch with Paris and if M. Daladier survives a critical debate in the Chamber to-day it is quite possible that he will cross the Channel, accompanying President Lebrun to London next week. This will be at the suggestion of the British Government and it will enable him to have conversations with Mr Chamberlain on Hitler's annexation of Czechoslovakia. The next week's Anglo-French talks would cover not only the diplomatic field, with reference to other European zones which might be threatened by Hitler, but plans for co-operation during any new international crisis. Naturally, it is recognised that international co-operation can only succeed if Britain and France invited Russia also to share in the talks. Of course, the visit of Mr. Chamberlain to the Soviet Embassy recently, the forthcoming visit of Mr. Hudson to Russia and the dinner that Lord Halifax had at the Soviet Embassy a few days ago already suggest that there is going to be a change in British policy towards the Soviet Union.

Russia And Poland

I am told that the British Government has been impressed by the amazing improvement in the relationship between Russia and Poland. The Poles have obtained in Moscow a commercial treaty which is also of extreme political value. Encouraged by this result, Britain now wants to develop much higher level than at present its commercial exchanges with Russia. But the improvement in trade is expected to serve as a cover for an improvement of political relations. It is also understood that the warm shoulder to Russia that was at last proffered by Mr. Chamberlain by his presence at the Soviet Embassy is to be assisted by the "Times" and some other London Conservative newspapers. The "Times" which has not been represented in Russia since the Revolution, is now going to send a representative to Moscow. Till now it has been content to deal with Russian affairs through its Riga correspondent. Two other London newspapers that have been only intermittently represented in Russia are also about to send out representatives and a third is strengthening its bureau there. Moreover, if there is going to be a new leadership by Western democracies, it is obvious that the first talk of this new leadership will be to call together the representatives of all the threatened non-aggression nations for common consultation and a declaration of common policy which will be rigorously followed. In such a consultation Russia is bound to play a conspicuous part. For, it is true, as M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, pointed out on Wednesday night, in a significant speech, that "in the last resort the fate of peace or war in our time depends on the kind of relations which exist between London and Moscow."

Attack In The West?

Informed opinion here does not accept Hitler's annexation of Czechoslovakia as proof that German expansion will go eastward only. The present operation is regarded as a "precautionary" measure before an attack in the west. A Nazi plan to occupy Holland is known to exist on paper, even if it is not yet due for execution. The position of Belgium, with its division between pro-French Walloons and pro-German Flemings, and its German Minority, is considered precarious. There are many who believe that Hitler's next and immediate step will be not only Memel but Danzig. From two quite independent sources we have received a warning that both are on the "immediate" list; that the "Free City" of Danzig may be the first. In the Free City it is believed that this coming week-end may be "The Day": that on some pretext or none, troops from East Prussia will march in, by invitation of the Danzig Senate, and take over. Internally, it will make little difference. The Government of the Free City is already Nazi. Externally, as the "Daily Herald" points out this morning, it means a breach with Poland which, under the Versailles Treaty, has certain rights in the Danzig territory and is responsible for its foreign relations. Not only a breach, but a threat. For the obvious implication is that Hitler no longer cares for his non-aggression treaty in Poland signed in 1934. If Danzig goes, Memel will follow swiftly. There may be trouble, too, with Hungary. In his present mood, Hitler may take into his head suddenly to take Ruthenia, now occupied by Hungary, as a "protectorate" of the Reich by ordering the Hungarians out.

Reports reaching London from Central and South-eastern Europe suggest that though it is believed that Hitler will help Italy in her claim, he is not prepared to move in the West yet unless France and Britain show weakness or defeatism. It is assumed that the trend of German expansion will be east or south-east. Which country will be Germany's next victim will be decided when Hitler finds which country shows weakness or lack of internal cohesion. There is some alarm, according to these reports from Central and South-eastern Europe, in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, because it is feared that perhaps the Yugo-Slav Government has delayed too long the solution of the Croat question. It is also feared that if the solution is now hastened, Hitler may get alarmed and intervene, whereas if it is solved too slowly the unrest of the Croatian people will be exploited by Germany. There are rumours in Belgrade that Italy had landed troops in Albania. This has also caused some uneasiness. Obviously Rumania would probably be one of the first victims of Germany's eastern aims because of her oil wells if the satellites of Germany in Rumania were not now too badly disorganised by the "accident" which happened to the Iron Guard leaders last November.

In spite of the categorical denials reaching London from Berlin, Mr. A. J. Cummings insists this morning in declaring that Hitler's next move may still be a lightning attack on Holland. The plan, says Mr. Cummings, is well known to the British and French and Dutch Governments, and therefore, it has already lost the element of surprise. All that remains to be discovered is whether the French and British have informed Hitler that they would be prepared to recognise as an accomplished fact the German occupation of Holland from frontier to coast! The "Journal des Debats" has published a complete account of the plan, which is in close accord with that which has reached French and British Foreign Offices.

MERE 'PUBLIC SERVANTS'

Govt. Officials Must Change Their Outlook, Says Premier Das

CUTTACK, March 25.

In a final reply to the cut motion under General Administration in the Orissa Assembly to-day, the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, said:—

"There is a feeling that the outlook of officials has not changed yet. The Congress aims to see the officials discharge their duties worthy of their responsibility. I want to feel it changed. They are no more or no less than public servants, and there would not be proper appreciation of their work unless they come to that standard."

Proceeding the Premier stated that the Congress Government had not done anything to create any feeling of insecurity in the country. He maintained that, while the previous Government had a soft corner for a certain class of people, the present Government, being representative of the interests of the people, had to keep the balance and see that the claims of all communities were duly met.

Mr. B. Das also indicated that Government might have to effect economy by further retrenchment, and might consider taxation proposals to make up the deficit in the present Budget.

The demand for Rs. 22,65,574 under General Administration was sanctioned, the cut having been withdrawn.—United Press.

Large Scale Industries For U. P.

Several Schemes Under Consideration

LUCKNOW, March 24.

The United Provinces Government had appointed a committee to advise Government as to what kind of large scale industries could be established and developed in the province with a fair prospect of success, and what steps should be taken to encourage the scheme and also to investigate the feasibility of utilising power in the grid area.

It is reliably understood that the committee has finally approved the scheme for the manufacture of sulphuric acid from iron pyrites manufacture of pottery and soda ash.

The committee considered the possibility of developing the radio industry, manufacture of gramophone records, cycles and automobiles in the province. Consideration of several schemes pertaining to the industrialisation of the grid area by utilising surplus hydro-electric power has been left to the sub-committee of the Board of Industry.—United Press.

MRS. PANDIT'S APPEAL FOR UNITED FRONT

LUCKNOW, March 24.

"We should prepare for the coming crisis which will have to be utilised in national interest," said the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, addressing a large gathering at Farukhabad.

Mrs. Pandit referred to the communal trouble and said she was unable to understand why the people of both the communities—Hindu and Muslim—were at loggerheads these days. They used to live, the Minister said, in perfect harmony in the past.

The Minister exhorted the audience to forget their petty quarrels and present a united front for the achievement of their cherished goal of Purna Swaraj.—United Press

ANOTHER ISSUE OF "KIRTI LEHR" PROSCRIBED

Punjab Govt.'s Action

LAHORE, March, 24.

The Punjab Government has proscribed Issue No. 11 of the Gurmukhi "Kirti Lehr", Meerut, dated March 12, 1939, edited, printed and published by Baba Karam Singh (Dhut), on the ground that it contains matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 4, of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931—United Press

PUNITIVE TAX AND POLICE FOR U. P. VILLAGE

Sequel To Hindu-Muslim Tension

LUCKNOW, March 24.

The question of imposing of punitive police at Malawan in Hardoi district is reported to be seriously engaging the attention of the Provincial Government.

It appears the feelings between the Hindus and Muslims are strained, and members of both the communities are bound under Section 107 Cr P. C. There was also a communal clash in February last, in which two persons were killed.

It is learnt that the question of imposition of a punitive tax has been tentatively decided, and only details are to be worked out.—United Press

Science v. Religion

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail.)

That Science and Religion are complimentary to each other was the view expressed by Dr. E. Stanley Jones, the noted American lecturer, in the first of a series of three public lectures he is delivering here at the Gokhale Hall, on Thursday evening.

Dr. Jones stated that the essence of science was power while that of religion was spirit. Science needed the spirit of religion as much as religion stood in need of the technique of science. Modern warfare showed what tremendous power science yielded. But it was necessary to direct those instruments of science to the kingdom of God. It is the faith in religion, in what is good and to the benefit of the mankind as a whole, that links the known with the unknown.

SOCIALIST PARTY RESIGNATIONS

Narendra Deo's Plea For Withdrawal

LUCKNOW, March 25.

Acharya Narendra Deo, the Congress Socialist leader in the course of a statement issued through the "United Press" declares:—

"The General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party has issued a statement in which he has set forth the circumstances which ultimately led to the national executive to decide in favour of neutrality on Pandit G. B. Pant's resolution.

"It is certainly regrettable that the party delegates present at Tripuri could not be consulted before arriving at decisions. Every member of the executive, however, admits that it is necessary that members of the party should always be taken into confidence whenever important decisions have to be taken.

"It pains me to find that some of my esteemed colleagues and co-workers have thought it necessary to tender their resignations. It is gratifying to note that they respected the mandate of the party and sent in their resignations only to express their disapproval of the decision.

"I appeal to them to reconsider their position and withdraw their resignations. Differences, if any, can be settled by mutual consultation and discussion within the party itself'.

Acharya Narendra Deo is proceeding to Delhi via Allahabad to attend the Socialist Conference.—United Press.

MILITARY EDUCATION FOR FRONTIER MEN

Non-Official Resolution Carried In Assembly

PESHAWAR, Mar. 25.

A recommendation that the Provincial Government should make adequate arrangements for giving military education to the frontier men, was carried unanimously in the N. W. F. P. Assembly to-day in the form of a non-official resolution by Pir Baksh, after two hours' discussion.

Amir Mahomed Khan, Parliamentary Secretary, while agreeing with the principle of the resolution, strongly took objection to the mover's suggestion for better representation of the province in the Army, and said it was a matter of shame to ask for representation in the Army which was meant to dominate the people.

The Hon. Quazi Ataullah, the Education Minister, explained Government's view in regard to the resolution.—United Press.

FRESH REVENUE FOR RURAL UPLIFT

C. P. & Berar Congress Legislative Party Meeting

NAGPUR, Mar. 25.

The Congress Party in the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly met last night at the residence of the Hon. Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Premier, to consider fresh taxation proposals, and after six hours' discussions approved of the proposals, 41 legislators voting for and 16 voting against the resolution tabled by Mr. Premshanker Bhagat. The Party however recommended that the revenue raised through fresh taxations be exclusively utilised for agricultural welfare and rural uplift.

The Party further urged the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee to raise the issue of retrenchment and reduction in the salaries and allowances of the Imperial and other services, and direct all Congress Ministries to act accordingly for making it a success.

Another resolution moved by the Hon. Pandit D. P. Mishra recommending the formation of a committee consisting of the mover and several others to compile measures of public welfare hitherto adopted by the Congress Ministries in the other provinces and advise the C. P. Ministry to adopt similar measures in this province, was also passed.—United Press.

REWA LIFTS BAN ON CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From A Correspondent).

REWA, (By Mail.)

Pande Durga Prasadji Mararriha, a Sardar of Rewa State expired on Monday last in Allahabad. He was the Deorhi officer of the Maharani of Rewa.

BAN REMOVED.

The Rewa State has removed the ban on the Baghelkhand Congress Committee and returned the "Congress Bhavan" to the Congress Committee.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Holi Session of the Rewa Raj Parishad (Legislative Council) began from March 23.

Five Essentials Of Rural Reconstruction

Immediate Need Of Provinces: Venkatramani's Talk At Congress House

BOMBAY: March 25.

The immediate need of a well-planned Rural Reconstruction Campaign in Bombay and the other Provinces with a view to improving the condition of the rural population was stressed by Mr. K. S. Venkatramani, a well-known author of South India, in a talk to some of the Congress members of the Bombay Legislature at a meeting, held at the Congress House, this morning when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, was in the chair.

Five Essentials

Mr. Venkatramani said that the five essentials that should guide a planned campaign of rural reconstruction should be: Education. Establishment of Village Panchayats, starting of Dispensaries in every village, Revision of land tenure and starting of Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies.

Mere talk of rural reconstruction was not going to lead the people anywhere, nor was it going to improve the condition of the people. It was necessary that there should be legislation and the various Governments should draft and bring forward legislation to enforce the plan. It was necessary that thousands of educated young men should be trained in rural reconstruction work by experts and each should be put in charge of a village.

Particular stress should be laid on the training in dairy and farming. If this work was carried on consistently for five years, he had no doubt that the village life of India would be rejuvenated. He congratulated the Congress Government of Bombay for the steps they have taken in this direction.

KHER ON BOMBAY GOVT.'S PROGRAMME

The Hon. Mr. B.G. Kher, Prime Minister, thanked the Speaker for lucidly explaining the essentials of Rural Reconstruction Movement.

He said everyone was aware that for the last two years the Congress Ministry of Bombay was engaged in reconstruction work on the lines suggested by the speaker, Mr. Venkatramani. Government had decided upon a rural reconstruction programme, which would be launched very soon and educated young men would go to the villages after receiving the necessary training.

As regards education Mr. Kher said, efforts were being made to make everyone in the Province literate in the real sense of the word. Legislation regarding the compulsory establishment of village panchayats had already been passed. Government had decided to establish as many dispensaries in rural areas as possible. As a matter of fact, several medical practitioners had already been subsidised to do medical relief work in the villages. A bill to revise land tenure was before the Legislature. Starting of Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies formed part of the rural reconstruction programme which had been decided upon by Government, he concluded.—A.P.

PROTECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE

Control Laboratory Of Central Board Of Revenue At Work

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Control Laboratory of the Central Board of Revenue which is temporarily located at Lahore will, before long, should be housed in New Delhi. The plans and estimates for the building and equipment of the laboratory, one set of officers' quarters and quarters for attendant staff, in the precincts of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, have been finally approved and funds provided for the work, according to the latest annual report on the chemical laboratories of the board for 1937-38.

The Control Laboratory coordinates and supervises the work carried out at the other laboratories of the board, namely the Customs House Laboratories at the four major ports and the Opium Factory at Ghazipur, and works out new and improved methods of analysis which are circulated to the ports for use. The chief function of the Control Laboratory is to assist in the protection of revenue, by detecting misdeclaration and fraud, complexities of which have increased of late because of the complications in the import tariff.

COCAINE FOR HOSPITALS

At Calcutta, seized impure cocaine is converted into B. P. cocaine hydro-chloride and supplied to Government hospitals and medical stores. In 1937-38, from seized cocaine, nearly 53 pounds of B. P. cocaine hydrochloride were recovered, of which 38 pounds were sold at nearly Rs. 7,000.

FOILING SMUGGLERS

Advice based on experimental work extending over several months was given on a method of detecting the smuggling of certain goods on which the import duty was high, and rules on the subject have, accordingly been formulated.

At the Opium Factory, several research programmes are in progress, and a scheme which includes the investigation of the development of the drug from the plant to the market product, is being taken in hand. An investigation has also been undertaken into the causation, composition and properties of the substance known as "pasewa".

For Hyderabad Satyagraha

GURDASPUR, March 25.

About a dozen volunteers headed by Mr. Satyapal left Dinanagar to offer "satyagraha" at Hyderabad. Prior to their departure a meeting was held to congratulate and wish them success.—United Press.

OPPOSITION TO SIND MINISTRY

Prospects Of To-day's No-Confidence Motion

KARACHI, Mar. 25.

The third cut motion of one rupee sponsored by the Congress Party was also rejected by the Sind Assembly to-day, 24 voting for and 31 against. After the motion was lost, the budget demands were put to vote and carried.

The Speaker announced before the adjournment of the House that Dr. Hemandas, ex-Hindu Minister, had tabled a motion of no-confidence in the present Ministry which will be taken up on Monday.

In the meantime efforts are being made to defeat the Ministry through the no-confidence motion. The Opposition feels that with the three absentee Hindu members who will be present on Monday and two Hindu Ministers who have promised to sit on the Opposition benches on Monday if their resignation is accepted by the Governor, their strength will increase to 29 in a House of 59 excluding the Speaker.

The Ministerial Party strength will reduce then as the Hindu Ministers will leave them and one Muslim member will remain absent.—United Press.

Railway Workers' Grievances

As a result of collecting grievances of the gangmen of the Engineering Department, Bombay Division of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the Working Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's union, has recently addressed, to the Agent and General Manager, a memorandum comprising 12 demands of the staff. Workers over 600 in number, have through their signatures conveyed to the union their endorsement of the memorandum. The acuteness of the demands has roused the workers to the sense of earnest expectancy as to the outcome of the memorandum.

With a view to strengthen the sanctions behind the memorandum, the union has launched upon a campaign of agitation by means of meetings.

Chinese Muslim Pilgrims In Rangoon

RANGOON, March 24.

Eighty-two Chinese Muslim pilgrims have arrived in Rangoon from Calcutta. They had been on a pilgrimage to Mecca and later from Bombay they travelled to Calcutta on foot. From Calcutta they took the boat for Rangoon and after a few days' stay here, they will leave for Lashio.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 25

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons, Captain G S MacWilliams arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Colombo and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalamohan of 3146 reg tons, Captain F R Branly arrived from Calcutta via Colombo and Tuticorin with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Lichtenfels of 4594 reg tons, Captain H Arians arrived from Bremen via Antwerp, Port Said and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Bandra of 1853 reg tons, Captain H D Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain T J Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12792 reg tons, Captain R C Dene arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons, Captain J Wyper arrived from Liverpool via Marseilles and Port Said with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Orna of 4039 reg tons, Captain W H Hemmings arrived from Calcutta with general cargo.

SAILED

L Edwards ss Meerkerk of 5050 reg tons, Captain J Barf sailed for Alleppey, Colombo, Freemantle and Australian Ports with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12792 reg tons, Captain R C Dene sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Mount Parnes of 2760 reg tons, Captain K Filaretos sailed for Akyab in water ballast.

L Edwards ss Reichenfels of 4760 reg tons, Captain P Hinricks sailed for Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen via Marmagoa with passengers and local cargo.

L Dreyfus ss Gabbiano of 3951 reg tons, Captain G Caggiano sailed for London with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 25-3-39.

S S Mansai Maru (O S K) for Karachi, Navlakhi, Marmagoa, Penang and China Japan Ports.

S S Kumaki (Ang Ira Oil) for Abadan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 25

4 Meerkerk 5050 Australian Ports 25-3 L Edwards

8 Gabbiano 3951 Port Said 26-3 L Dreyfus.

8 Goffredo Mameli 2503 Port Said 28-3 Ralli Bros.

10 Takliwa 3742 Durban 29-3 M M

14 Reichenfels 4760 Antwerp 25-3 L Edwards

12 Britannia 5276 Karachi 1-4 Anchor Line

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nagina 4090 Rangoon 26-3 M M

10/11 Jalavihar 3381 Bassein 28-3 Scindia S N

16 Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalamohan 3146 Karachi 26-3 Scindia S N

K Somavati 968 N F N F B S N.

6 Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N
Bangalore 25-3-39 P and O S N
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 1-4-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 24-3-39 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 25-3-39 K Nixon

HAMBURG

Kandelfels 29-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Steel Trader 29-3-39 M M
City of Ravillo 11-4-39 L Edwards
City of Corinth 27-3-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Garfield 6-4-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Oslo 7-4-39 L Edwards

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kinugawa Maru 31-3-39 M B Kaisha
Nagpore 28-3-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 24-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bankura 30-3-39 M M
Varsova 1-4-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Rizwani 28-3-39 T Morrison

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Tairea 15-4-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 25-3-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 30-3-39 M M
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line
Zinzan Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 15-4-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 17-4-39 K Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 8-4-39 F F Campbell
City of Corinth 29-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR PORT SAID

Gaffredo Memli 28-3-39 Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 29-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Genyo Maru 15-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 13-4-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GERMANY

Reichenfels 1-4-39 L Edwards

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 29-3-39 M M
Vasna 30-3-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 29-3-39 M M
Karanja 12-4-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-4-39 M M

FOR BASSEIN

Jalavihar 28-3-39 Scindia S N

FOR KARACHI

Ginyo Maru 30-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Britannia 1-4-39 Anchor Line
Vita 1-4-39 M M

B P T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Mount Parnes 24-3-39
S S Vita 24-3-39
S S Narkunda 24-3-39
S S Bahadur (boats) 24-3-39
S S Haideri 25-3-39

EXPORTS

S S Britannia for Manchester: 125 bs raw cotton Arjan Khimji; 96 bs raw cotton P D Vora; 250 bs raw cotton A Clayton; 50 bs cotton waste clean J Carpet; 53 bs cotton twist waste P D Vora; 19 bs cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 45 bs cotton waste M Narotamdas; 125 bs raw cotton T M Kaisha; 50 bs cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 125 bs cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Glasgow: 700 bags gr nut oil cakes V Khimji; 300 tons bauxite ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1360 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Surchand; 1000 bags lentils S M Rajgor;; 107 bags kang grain S M Rajgor; 60 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor;

For Liverpool: 55 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 448 bags gr nut kernals G Gokalchand; 6031 gr nut oil cake exp The East Asiatic Co; 23 bales wool raw H A Mahomed.

For Marseilles: 55 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 73 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas.

S S Richtenfels for Antwerp: 550 bs raw cotton B Mawji; 35 cases butter in tins White and Co; 50 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Hamburg: 111 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy.

For Bergen: 1334 bags gr nut oil cake meal H Rawji.

For Oslo: 2000 bags gr nut oil cake meal K Prasad.

For Rotterdam: 6000 pkts gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy.

For Copenhagen: 25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Gothenburg: 154 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal; 53 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 50 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Norrksping: 57 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

S S Gabbiano for London: 4720 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

IMPORTS

S S Nalgora Agents M Mackenzie and Co from London: 875 drums cement; 38 cases books; 47 pkgs belford chassis; 85 cases boot polish; 129 cases elect cable; 36 drums elect cable; 336 parts switchgear parts; 193 cases glucose D; 141 cases sausages in tins; 650 cases medicines; 181 cases ovaltine and biscuits; 514 cases oil stores, vinegar, juice, provision etc; 100 kegs red lead; 838 kegs paint; 1419 loose tyres; 119 cases paper; 230 ctns lager in cans; 150 cases bottled lager; 168 cases beer; 102 trs water proof paper; 610 nos tyres with tubes inserted; 60 drums turpentine substitute; 1793 sacks portland cement; 245 cases gin; 85 drums disft fluid; 55 cases machinery; 56 cases castor oil; 1012 bundles tubes; 245 cases whisky; 75 cases chocolate; 38 cases sugar; 58 pkgs oil furnace; 385 bales old newspaper; 482 loose tubes; 100 drums white zinc; 112 pkgs auto parts; 75 drums linseed oil; 2500 d/bags refined grain sugar; 46 d/s lubg oil;

From Middlesbrough: 95 cyl anhydrous ammonia; 1641 bags zinc oxide; 11900 bags sulphate of ammonia; 200 bgs nitrate of soda; 675 coils galvd stl wire; 45 cases glassware.

From Havre: 62 casks aniline dyes.

From Bordeaux: 81 casks rosin.

From Rotterdam: 200 bags farina starch; 45 casks colour.

From Copenhagen: 75 cases beer.

From Seattle: 60 cases cond salmon.

From Hodeidah: 100 bundles goowari; 248 bags chora.

From Antwerp: 58 bundles plywood; 254 bundles galvd tubes; 145 pieces galvd tubes; 92 bundles black tubes; 50 pcs black tubes; 503 bundles m s hoops; 521 bundles hoops; 229 pkgs hoops; 50 cases iron staples; 110 cases wire tacks; 655 bundles m s circles; 60 cases panel pins; 400 bags marble chips; 320 coils annealed wire; 226 bags bolts and nuts.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London March 23.

	This week. £
Total bullion	227,100,000
Public Deposits	28,600,000
(A) Other deposits	127,900,000
Government securities	99.400,000
(B) Other securities	25,600,000
Notes and coin	49,700,000
Notes in circulation	477,400,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	31.77 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	92,200,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	3,200,000
Total deposits	156,500,000
Total securities	125,000,000

BULLISH UNDERTONE IN WHEAT

Moderate Activity

(From Our Commercial Correspondent)

DELHI, March 24.

The current quotations of wheat against thoe ruling a week back in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 21-3 (21-0) Canadian 25-6 (24-9)

Liverpool:—May 53 (53) July 52-3/4 (Unquoted).

Winnipeg:—May 61-3/8 (60-1/8) July 62 (60-3/4)

Chicago:—May 67-3/4 (67-3/4) July 69-1/8 (68)

Buenos Aires:—March 7.03 (7.00)

Karachi:—March 23-1-6 (22-12-0) July 24-6-9 (24-3-0)

Bombay:—May 3-6-3 (3-6-6) September 3-7-0 (3-7-0)

Calcutta:—May 3-8-6 (3-8-6).

Hapur:—Jeth 2-11-7 (2-11-2)

Amritsar:—Baisakh 2-5-6 (2-4-9) Har 2-8-3 (2-7-6)

The wheat markets during the week under review have showed little change, so far as the near positions are concerned, although the undertone was bullish for the greater part of the period. The Indian markets early displayed unsettled state of affairs but thereafter a steady tone prevailed. The attention of trade is generally focused on the wheat crop out-turns which are regarded to be bullish. In the United Provinces, the crop prospects are about 72 per cent. of the normal and are construed as bullish in the trade circle. The "normal" means 85 per cent of the crop produced; so that present estimate may be taken as 13 per cent. below the "normal". The 2nd acreage forecast of the C. P. and Berar of 3,353,288 acres is larger by 3 per cent than the correspnding area of last year. Expressed in tons, a total of yield is estimated at 695,000 tons as against 712,000 tons last year. The probable crop guesses still range around 93 lakh tons in case there are no unseasinable rains. In the meanwhile harvesting operations have already commenced in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. In the Punjab, according to growers advices, the crop should be ready by mid-April. The weather conditions have been beneficially dry and a moderately satisfactory volume of trading at the principal centres has to be recorded.

NORTHERN MARKETS

In the North Indian markets, a moderate activity on the part of secondhands and jobbers has perhaps provided one of the chief features. Local milling interest deem it advisable to continue affording a fair measure to support, although limiting their operations to spot and near deliveries of superior qualities. The tone of the markets may be discribed as quiet to steady with stock-holders apparently disposed to regard existing price-levels as worthwhile. Hapur Jeth remained oscillating around Rs. 2-11-6, touching the highest at Rs. 2-12-4 and the lowest at Rs.2-11-4. About 24 Khatis were opened up and the stock has reduced to 375 Khatis as against 160 Khatis last year and 48 Khatis two years ago. Chanausi exported only about 600 maunds and stock have fallen down to 75000 mds. Stocks in Moradabad and Ghaziabad are estimated to stand at 21,500 maunds and 141 Khatis respectively. The current quotations in the principal mofussil markets are:—Ali-Garh Jeth Rs. 21-1-10; Hathras Jeth 2-13-1; Muttra Jeth Rs. 2-12-8; Muzaffarnagar Jeth Rs. 3-0-0; Ghaziabad Jeth Rs. 2-12-3; Moradabad Jeth Rs. 3-7; Okara Har Rs. 2-5-11; Ludhiana Har Rs. 2-9-3; Lahore Har Rs. 2-7-2; Kasur Har Rs. 2-8-11; Lyallpur Har Rs. 2-6-8; Jaranwala Har Rs. 2-5-0. The Punjab markets also underwent the same conditions. Stocks have recorded a fall of 7,000 bags to 28,000 bags at Amritsar and of 3750 bags to 156,000 bags at Lyallpur.

KARACHI MARKET

The Karachi wheat market opening at Rs. 24-3 for July ruled quiet to steady and at the end closed at 24-6-9 showing a mixed trend. The highest July level at Rs. 24-2; thus the market oscillated within a radious of about 8 annas per candy. Influence of foreign cables, coupled with Punjab advices, bullish European political situation and cloudy weather inducing speculative support and jobbers selling owing to nervousness and weakness on the cotton markets constituted the salient features of the market. During the week trading was poor and on the spot, the local millers bought abo 19,500 bags of wheat. When compared with the previous week, both arrivals and exports show lightness and during the week ended March 22, the receipts amounted to 23,490 bags and exports to 6701 bags, only to coastal ports. European demand remains unexistant and it is felt that the immediate determining factor at the port is likely to be the trend of the weather in the Upper India. Local stocks are put at about 24,500 tons.

Both Bombay and Calcutta recorded no alteration in the closing prices. Buyers are unwilling to enter fresh commitments in view of unencouraging attitude from outside. The upcountry arrivals during the three days of the week amounted to 177917 Cwts., having bought the total since 1st April to 124,046 tons as against 148,116 tons last year. Ready prices at Calcutta are about one anna up from the last week's levels. The local buyers are showing no remarkable interests in the imported Australian descriptions, stocks of which are weighing on the market. Arrivals from upcountry are light at 125 tons a day. No improvement has been recorded in the volume of trading. The total foreign imports since the start of the season have reached to 66,164 tons as compared with 4936 tons last year.

AUSTRALIAN SALES

The International wheat markets for the major part of the week ruled steady in response to additional Autralian wheat flour sales together with Winnipeg buying against the sales of security and disturbing European political developments. The Government wheat report suggesting a total area of approximately 14 million acres less than seeded last year and straddle purchases also proved helpful but toward the close markets became easy and declined from 53-1/2 to 52-3/4 in the Liverpool and from 68 to 67-5/8 in Chicago quoted for May options, on account of liquidation by speculators and favourable weather accounts discounting political situation. Here it would be noteworthy that Chicago prices are much dearer over the Winnipeg and international basis. There was better demand for bears and afloat and Germany was reported to have bought further quantity of the Argentine wheat on barter system. But on the whole trading was not on a greater scale. The world's visible supply is placed at 356 million bushels as against 368 million bushels a week ago.

Argentine has a crop of 40 million qrs. this year of which approximately 13 million qrs. will be required for domestic trade, having a surplus of 27 million qrs. Since January 1st exports have amounted to 2,340,000 qrs. only, or say, about 400,000 qrs. less than in the corresponding period last season. It is of course well-known that the Argentine Farm, Board guarantees to growers a minimum price of 7 pesos per 220 lb. delivered Buenos Aires, this being equal, at the present rate of exchange, to 20/1 1/2 per 480 lb. Owing to the high average yield obtained this year growers are receiving a very remunerative financial return and have responded by offering the Board as much wheat as it is prepared to accept and it is reliably learnt that all elevators, deports and sheds are full to overflowing owing to serious state of wheat congestion. Were it not for a broad ex-European demand, Australia would be in a similar position to Argentine. The Commonwealth, though a bumper crop has not been harvested this year, is turning out yields above expectations, the latest estimate being 147-1/2 million bushels, the highest figure so far appeared. Clearances for India and Russia may not continue much longer but mills have large unexpected contracts for China and upto last week the demand was still continuing.

ITALIAN ACREAGE

From America it is reported that o...cial agents have bought very little cash wheat, the reason for which may be that the Government will shortly take delivery of wheat pledged under Government loans on which growers have been defaulted. It is not expected that the wheat will be sold immediately on the domestic markets. Canada has sold very little wheat and some disappointment is entertained at the size of winter movements. On both sides of the Atlantic weather has been fairly good for winter wheat crops. Italy has shown a record crop with an area of 12,629,000 acres and increased sowings are reported from Germany too. Rumania has also a record acreage, so that, even allowing for substantial loss in western Europe due to December frost, it is probable that the total standing area in Europe is at least equal to that of a year ago at this period.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messers. Samuel Motagu and Co, have received the following weekly report dated London March 8:—

GOLD

In accordance with the provisions of the Currency and Bank Notes Act of 1939, which received the Royal Assent on February 28th, the return of the Bank of England for March 1st showed for the first time the gold holding valued at the current market price of gold; the amount of the gold reserve was given as £226,414.475 calculated at 148s/6d. per fine ounce. In the return of February 22nd. the gold holding, calculated at the old statutory price of 77s/10 1/2d. per standard ounce, was £126,414,357, which, revealed at 149s/7d. per fine ounce , was equivalent to £220,847,492; this amount, together with the transfer from the Exchange Equalisation Account, also at the current rate of £5,566,983 announced on March 1st brought the gold holding up to the amount of £226,414,475.

In the open market about £2,950,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. There was a good demand from the continent, met mainly by re-sales from the same quarter and some production selling, although on occasion offerings were augmented by sales by the authorities.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 27th ulto. to midday on the 6th inst.:—

IMPORTS

	£
Union of South Africa...	53,541
Southern Rhodesia	79,484
British East Africa	23,961
Egypt	27,378
Iraq	5,083
United States of America ...	...4,117
Peru	174,530
France	3,229
Netherlands	32,658
Switzerland	12,189
Other countries	19,768
	441,938

EXPORTS

	£
United pStates of America ...	7,146,997
Canada	60,498
FRANCE	2,691
Netherlands	134,489
Switzerland	43,.678
Other countries	6,316
	7,394,669

The s/s "Cathay" which sailed from Bombay on March 4th carries gold to the value of about £56,000.

SILVER

The market has been very steady during the past week, the cash price varying only between 20 9/16d. and 20 1/2d. and that for two months delivery between 19 7/8d. and 19 3/4d.

Although there was some selling by the Indian Bazaars, this quarter was more inclined to buy and made further forward purchases, whilst support was also provided by bear covering. Offering included some speculative re-selling and sales for near delivery were made on American account. The premium on cash delivery ruled between 3/4d. and 5/8d.

There are still no indications of any important change.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 27th ulto. to midday on the 6th inst.:—

IMPORTS

	£
United States of America ...	252,435
Netherlands	31,986

RAW COTTON SITUATION

BOMBAY March 24

Messrs P. Crystal & Co., have issued the following weekly cotton report:—

The outstanding feature of the markets has been the relative weakness of the Liverpool market particularly in the near months. Recent developments in Central Europe have created uneasiness in most markets but the position in Liverpool was accentuated by rumours that America was going to release cotton at an early date under an export bounty scheme. There is so far no confirmaion of this rumour, which we have di...culty in believing as we have been told more than one occasion that is not the intention of the American Administration to do do anything which will have an adverse influence on prices. There is no doubt however that there is a difference of opinion in Amehica as to the ultimate disposal of the large carryover of cotton in the Loan, so we can be prepared for erratic fluctuations in Liverpool until a final decision is arrived at. With American cotton markets in an artificial condition holders of stocks of cotton are naturally perplexed about the placing of hedges. Considerable hedging of South American cotton has recently been done in Liverpool.

In spite of the sharp break in American cotton prices the local market has remained relatively very steady and the decline in Bombay has been negligible. This is not altogether surprising for the statistical position of Indian cotton has been steadily improving for some time. A goodly portion of our Broach crop has already been sold to consumption and the balance of the crop has been finding its way into strong hands. Other styles tenderable against the Broach contract have mostly found a home and are unlikely to be a source of worry to holders of this contract. Bulls in Bombay are receiving encouragement from the steadiness of the basis of spot Broach. Unless the International situation should take a turn for the worse we would sooner be long than short of Indian cotton.

Naturally exporters have reported a smaller demand and local Mills are still finding a poor offtake, but there has been a good turnover in our spot market. Exporters have been buying against previous business and Mills have been securing supplies of staple varieties, the basis for which continues to harden

From what we have heard of it the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement is unlikely to have serious influence on markets here. Imports of English piece goods cannot increase largely and the future takings of Indian cotton by Lancashire, as in the past, will be governed by whether the parity is favourable of otherwise.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 17th March 1939

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India		122,46,64,000
(b) In Burma		6,16,71,000
2. Time Liabilities.—		
(a) In India		103,95.76,000
(b) In Burma		4,33,94,000
3 Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of The Government of India & Banking Notes		
(a) In India	4,80,64,000	
(b) In Burma	75,000	
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India	46,000	
(b) In Burma	19,68,000	
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India	63,71,000	
(b) In Burma	64,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India	32,91,000	
(b) In Burma	36,000	
4 Balances with Reserve Bank		13,38,92,000
5 Advances—		
(a) In India		119,05,32,000
(b) In Burma		5,10,74,000
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India		6,98,32,000
(b) In Burma		31,65,000

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th March 1939:—

LIABILITIES:—

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs.	80,00,000
Deposits. Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc.	Rs.	32,13,39,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs	3,77,20,000
	Rs.	38,39,09,000

ASSETS:—

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	Rs.	9,03,06,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Rs.	5,03,06,000
Bills Discounted	Rs	2,09,94,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs	1,18 29,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs	2,82,97,000
Cash in hands. at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper , Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	Rs.	18,21,77,00
	Rs	38,39,[illegible]

Belgium	21,150
France	25,513
Germany	1,747
Portugal	2,900
British East Africa	8,666
Other countries	3,492
	347,89

EXPORTS

	£
Canada	6,250
Germany	12,380
New Zealand	5,390
Other countries	3,412
	27,432

Problems Of Indian Cotton

Reports Of Provincial Govts. And Other Subjects Before Central Committee Meeting In Bombay

The present position of Indian cotton is the main subject which will be considered by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its special meeting to be held in Bombay on March 31. This will be the last meeting of the Committee over which Sir Bryce Burt, President of the Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, will preside, as on the following day he will sail for Europe on leave preparatory to retirement.

The present position of Indian cotton and the problems connected therewith will first be examined on March 27 and 28. by the Special Sub-Committee appointed by the main body at its meeting in November last at Lyallpur, and its report, embodying the conclusions arrived at, will be considered by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the March 31.

March 30 will be devoted to meetings of three other Sub-Committees. As the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee there will be the usual annual "post-mortem" examination of the cotton forecasts for the 1937-'38 season and suggestions will be made for correcting the forecasts of those provinces where recurrent wide variations are found to occur between the forecasts figures and those of the actual crop as ascertained at the end of the season.

The question of the possibility of utilising Indian short cotton, linters or waste, in the manufacture of artificial silk in India will also come up for discussion, in the light of further information, before the Technological Research Sub-Committee.

The Wider Markets Sub-Committee will review the State of foreign trade in Indian cotton as reported for the month of December, 1938.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee will also consider the present position in regard to certain legislative measures advocated by it, e.g., the application of the Cotton Transport Act to Gwalior State, the Bill for the amendment of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the draft Rules under the United Provinces Cotton Pest Control Act, the Baroda Cotton Control Rules and the amendments to the Bombay Cotton Ginning and pressing Factories Rules.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

The replies of Provincial Governments on one of the recommendations made by the Committee with the object of giving relief to the cultivators, viz., the reduction of ginning and pressing charges, will be critically examined by the Committee and it will also express its views on the report of the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Pools Committee which has been referred to it by the Provincial Government.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Mar. 24.

	Season To Date	CORRESPONDING. This Week	Season 1938/9	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters)	8,283	96	12,526	147
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,795	125	4,587	149
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,898	87	4,823	80
Of which to Japan	736	33	428	14
Of which to China	64	7	64	3
Of which to Great Britain	402	15	1,448	22
Of which to Germany	385	12	739	10
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,340	—	3,044
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	2,983	—	2,428
World's visible supply	—	8,776	—	9,151
Of which to American cotton	—	6,359	—	7,228
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	7,559	209	8,179	267
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,514	26	7,262	65

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 34,000 bale.

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 25.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF.
11.2.6 Mar sellers
Linseed Calcutta London CIF.
12.11.3 Mar sellers
Linseed Bombay London CIF
12.17.6 Mar/Apl. sellers
Rapeseed Toria,
11.7.8 Mar/Apl sellers
Castorseed Bombay Mll CIF
10.10.0 Mar/Apl sellers

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 25

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe
20/- Mar/Apl sellers
Wheat Barletta Russo
Wheat South Australian

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 25

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt
24.1.12 Rar/Apl seller
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt
24/1.1/2 May/Aug sellers

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 25.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb.
8-1/16 sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 25.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality
Unchanged

LONDON SPELTER

London, Mar. 25.

Spelter hard (Indian Brand). FOB (Closed).

Postal Department To Sue Internee

JULLUNDUR, March 25.

It is understood that Mr. Daya Singh, a political worker of the village of Ghariyal, who is interned there for a period of one year, will be prosecuted by the postal authorities for his refusal to pay for the bearing letters, which he had addressed to the Deputy Commissioner asking for the grant of subsistence allowance during the period of internment.

The Deputy Commissioner, it is stated, had refused to take delivery of the letters. The internee pleads that "he has no money for livelihood, and cannot therefore, be expected to pay for the bearing letters."—United Press.

CUTCH PRAJA PARISHAD

To Launch Satyagraha On April 1

A largely attended meeting of the residents of Cutch State living in Bombay was held at Dana Bunder on the 22nd inst. in connection with the Satyagraha movement to be launched in Cutch State from the 1st of April. Dr. Antani, an ex-President of Cutch Praja Parishad, denounced the policy of the present Maharao and his advisers. He made an appeal to all present to join in the Satyagraha movement.

Mardy-Jones Visits Maharashtriya Mandal

Mr. Mardy-Jones, Member of the House of Commons visited the Maharashtriya Mandal leading Physical Culture Society of Poona and was entertained with a fine display of games and sports.

Why Congress M.L.A. Resigns

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

Mr. K. N. Kaul (Congress M.L.A.) Fyzabad resigned his membership of the Congress Party on account of "fundamental differences" with the Congress Government in connection with the "stoppage of Hindu worship and other restrictions placed on Hindus by Government in order to placate Muslim communalists' He considers these "restrictions' unjust to the major community.

Dharwar District Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, March 23.

A meeting of the Dharwar District Local Board was held here yesterday evening with Mr. Veerangowda Patil in the chair to consider the Budget for the current year.

A Committee, consisting of Mr Veerangowda Patil (President). Mr. A. S. Patil and Mr. D. Y. Sambrani, was appointed to go through all the items of the budget before it is placed before the general body. After transacting some routine work the meeting terminated.

Cotton Markets Puzzled Over Farm Bill

SMALL TEXTILE SALES

Trade Buying And Foreign Selling

BOMBAY, March 25.

The New York CottonMarket was completely puzzled by Washington outlook in respect of which no developments are expected till the week-end but fallowing cables will be found interesting:—

Mr. Wallace said that he expects next week to have announcement on what the executive branch of the Government can do for cotton. At the same time he expressed his inability to understand the reasoning behind the current drive against export subsidy. In the meanwhile Senator George is pressing for action on his resolution".

"Congressional leaders have agreed to delay legislation dealing with cotton surplus and instead will attempt to co-operate with Mr. Wallace on some other plan. This was announced by Senator Barkley. However, Senator George is still insisting on the approval by the Senate of his resolution, unless he is assured that the administration would drop the export subsidy plans."

Chicago grains kept fairly steady though fundamental conditions are bearish and atmosphere of caution is apparent in view of foreign uncertainties. Cotton textiles sales were believed to be very small this year.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton maket opened steady. Moderate Bombay and Liverpool selling met trade and local Commission House buying in sympathy with firmer securities.

At the opening July was quoted 4 points down at 7.95 and soon declined to 7.93 which was the lowest level Later on prices advanced to 7.97 which was the highest level. Thus both high and low points for the day were reached during the first hour and the market was keenly awaiting Washington developbents. The market finally closed at 9 net decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 8.90 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and under scattered selling closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 8.61 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one quiet with July 4.61. There was Bombay selling for distant months and some local selling which was possibly of a hedging nature. Offtake was small and the market was quiet. Later on there was long liquidation presumably due to fears of possible loan releases. There was American straddle buying in July and distants. The market closed at a decline of 5 points for near months, while distant months were unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.16 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed 1 to 2 points down and Uppers lost one point.

The Alexandria market was steady and sakels futures advanced 9 to 18 points and Ashmouni futures closed 3 to 6 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10-43 a.m.)	7.97—02
N. Y. July Lowest (10-12 a.m.)	7.93—06
Liverpool July Highest	4.61+01
Liverpool July Lowest	4.57—03

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Activity limited some definite Washington developments expected latter part next week but character proposals for disposal loan cotton remain very uncertain.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet. Declined on Bombay selling in new crops and pressure on May delivery by local commission house. All day awaiting development of American legislation.

Liverpool.—Macfadden thought to be realizing May delivery. Speculators have little or no interest in the market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 25.

May,	8.17
July	7.93
October,	7.58
December	7.52
January	7.52
March	7.55
Middling Spot,	
Middling Spot	8.92 nom.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 25.

May	8.27
July	8.05
October	7.69
Middling Spot	8.63

11.00 AM RANGES

May	closed
July	closed
October	closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 25.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to The Continent	Nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 25.

February	—
March	4.82
April	4.79
May	4.77
June	4.69
July	4.62
August	4.57
September	4.53
October	4.50
November	4.48
December	4.48
January	4.49
February	4.50
March	4.52
Middling Spot	5.15

10.12 AM Quotations

March	—
May	4.76
July	4.60

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 25.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 152 but the market opened firm on active buying by a professional operator and Broach was quoted at Rs. 153/4 and advanced to Rs. 154/4. It was reported that there is a move to corner the market but we refuse to believe such a move. It is true that some professionals are overloaded with heavy speculative purchases and attempt may be made to force covering of short sales. Under the present circumstances there can be no room for any corner and those who have attempted in past had to suffer considerably. Later on the market was quietly steady at Rs. 153-12. It appears that we will have irregular and erratic markets.

Liverpool market was due to open one point down but it opened 2 points up. The local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	154	6 0
Broach J/A		154	8 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May		141	8 0
Oomra July		142	0 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal May		115	12 0
Bengal July		116	4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 25

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	124	121	118	115
Punjab	124	121	118	115
Rajputana	126	123	120	117
Oomra No. 3	149	146	143	140
CP No. 1	164	161	158	155
C P No. 2	155	152	149	146
Broach No. 2	159	157	155	153
Surat	204	202	200	198
Rajpipla	200	198	196	194
Navsari	212	210	208	206

Ready Cotton Quotations

London, March 24.

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C. P. 1	157/60
C. P. 2	149/50
Arvi	148/49
Amraoti	140/40
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	140/44
Malkapur	139/41
Khandesh	122/32
Jalna/Sailu	136/38
Burwah/Sanavad	142/44
Khandwa	142/44
Mathia F.G.	112/17
Broach	157/62
Punjab 4F.	177/82
Punjab 289F.	209/14
Sindh N. T.	189/91
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	196/99
Surat	202/04
Navsari	209/10
Western Farm	16974

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	90	35,714	46,111
Central India	257	199,229	35,921
Barsi and Nagar	1,026	60,299	123,110
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,183	35,885
Berar	1,137	145,823	263,293
Central Provinces	161	32,271	58,401
Total Oomras	2,671	477,519	562,721
Dholera	1,026	135,392	47,742
N W Provinces		2,155	2,558
Rajputana	511	50,750	12,060
Sind Punjab	1,974	281,789	445,535
Broach	7,422	236,169	63,681
Coompta and Dharwar	153	17,078	11,001
Westerns Northerns	216	22,307	8,723
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	9	2,553	1,407
American		2,578	150,890
Egyptian African and Sudan	4,055	206,705	253,812
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7		1,170
Total	18,037	1,435,086	1,561,312
Arrived by road to 23rd March 1939		286,183	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd Mar

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	110	191,832	177,684
Japan and China	1,766	612,883	373,547
Coast Ports		22,537	41,199
Up-country by Rail		171,321	231,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,535	15,077
Total	1,876	1,023,108	839,060

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 24-3-39	3514000	7262000
Receipts yesterday 24-3-39	10000	15000
Exports to date 24-3-39	2898000	4823000
Stock at Ports 24-3-39	2340000	3044000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-3-39	2983000	2428000
Stock at Liverpool 24-3-39	961000	1203000
Visible Supply 24-3-39	6359000	7228000
Quantity in sight 24-3-39	8283000	12526000
Quantity out of sight 24-3-39	7559000	8179000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 24.

SAKELS—	
May	11.97+10.
July	12.02+ 9.
November	12.26+18.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.71+ 3.
June	9.81+ 5.
August	9.81+ 6.
October	9.72+ 5.
December	9.74+ 6.
GIZA—	
May	11.76+ 7.
July	11.86+ 8.
November	11.97+ 9.
January	12.03+ 9.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 42 Liverpool May Rs. 54

Br. J/Aug. N. Y Jul Rs. 37, Liverpool July Rs. 48

New York Liverpool May 108, July 100, Oct. 113, Dec. 117, Jan. 120.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 25.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at 7-8-5. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 5/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. for spot while forward quotation was raised 1/16d. to 19 11/16d. India bought forward and there was small American demand. There was some continental selling and the market was steady Later on there was some business for cash and forward at fixed rates. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-11-3 and forward was Rs 52-0-0 Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. The local market was moderately active with a small turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	3
Chaitra delivery	37	0	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	1	6
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	3	6
SILVER			
Ready	52	9	0
Chaitra delivery	52	8	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	6	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	6	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Marc 25.

	To-day's price
Spot	20
Forward	19-11/16

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7.8.5

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, March 25

Gold worth Rs. 82,11,262 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, March 25

The s.s. 'Maloja' carried six consignments of bar gold on Saturday, which included two worth Rs. 7,38,779 for London and two others valued at Rs. 9,87,197 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam. The same steamer also carried gold worth Rs. 64,85,386 for New York via London.

The total amount of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,19,77,07,534.

LONDON METALS

London, March 24.

Copper	£43 10 0
Lead	£14 18 9
Spelter	£13 18 9
Tin	£215 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 25

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-7-6
Standard copper 3 months	£43-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-12-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 24

April	£10 6 3
May	£10 7 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 25.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	26	14	0
Highest	26	15	3
Lowest	26	14	0
Closing	26	15	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	10	0
Highest	27	11	0
Lowest	27	9	0
Closing	27	9	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	24	1	0
Highest	24	3	6
Lowest	23	14	0
Closing	23	14	3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 24

March	51 1/8d.
May	52 1/4d.
March	49 1/8d. New
May	50 1/4d. New
July	52 1/4d. New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 24

May	dol 0.67 1/2
July	dol 0.67 5/8
September	dol 0.68 1/2

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 24.

May	6s 4 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, March 24

July	1.97
September	2.00
November	2.04
January	1.95

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 25

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 13 0
Shipment April May	5 14 6
Shipment June	5 14 0
Shipment July	5 13 0
Shipment Aug Sept	5 12 0
Java Sport	F 6.45

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 24.

GIZA 2.—	
Spot	6.88+3
March	6.70—1.
May	6.74—1.
July	6.79—1.
October	6.83—2.
November	6.83—2.
January	6.84—2.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.90+3.
March	5.73—1.
May	5.75—1.
July	5.79—1.
October	5.70—1.
November	5.72—1.
January	5.74—1.

LONDON SPELTER

London, March 24.

Spelter hard (Indian brand) F.O.B. 11 1/2 to 12 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 25.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	94/13
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1963/65	97/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/2
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115/4
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Note:—Tone easy.

Budli difference ranged between 0-3-0 to 0-3-3 against short sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 25.

B C RATES— T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 286 5/8
Bank's buying T T 283 7/8
Bank's buying D D 283 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,309
Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 7/8

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.68.31 24th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 25th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 25th instant
Shanghai/London 0/8 17/64 25th instant.
Java/London 8.81 1/8 25th instant.
London/Paris 176.82 24th instant.
London/Belgium 27.83 3/4 24th instant
London/Switzerland 20.81 1/4 24th inst ant.
London/Berlin 11.67 1/2 24th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 24th instant.
London/New York 4.68.25 24th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.82 3/8 24th instant.
London/Italy 89.05 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-8-5 23rd instant
Gold £7-8-5 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 23rd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 23rd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 23rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 24th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 24.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	70
3 1/2 per cent	82 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	110 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	107
3 per cent 1949/52	94 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	68
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	96 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	41/3

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 25

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. April 98 June 98 August 99

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 106 1/2 June 107 1/2 August 108 1/2

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 142 June 142 August 143

Yarn No. 40s. April 217 June 218 August 218

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 24th March 1939, amounted to £260,000.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 24

Broach A/M opening 152 3/4 highest 152 3/4 lowest 151 3/4 closing 151 7/8

Broach J/A opening 153 highest 153 lowest 151 7/8 closing 151 7/8

Oomra March opening 140 1/4 highest 142 lowest 140 closing 140 3/4

Oomra May opening 140 1/2 highest 140 1/2 lowest 140 closing 140 1/4

Oomra July opening 141 highest 141 lowest 140 1/2 closing 140 3/4

Bengal March opening 115 1/2 highest 115 1/2 lowest 115 closing 115 1/4

Bengal May opening 115 1/2 highest 115 1/2 lowest 114 3/4 closing 114 3/4

Bengal July opening 116 1/4 highest 116 1/4 lowest 115 1/2 closing 115 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opening 152 highest 152 1/4 lowest 151 3/4 closing 151 7/8.

Broach J/A closing 152

Hesitant Feeling In Share Bazar

STEEL SHARES RECOVER EARLY LOSS ON COVERING

Market Awaiting European Developments

BOMBAY: March 25.

It is not known whether German troops are moving on Poland front, but it is true that local Bears were moving on the front the Stock Exchange Trading Hall and succeeded in pressing down prices below yesterday's low level despite better Wall-Street advices.

Apart from lessening apprehension regarding European political situation, the Wall-Street market yesterday gave very favourable reception to Mr. Morganthau's remarks recommending lower social security taxes and the final list recorded general rise. U. S. Steel shares advanced dol. 1-1|4 to 57 and Anaconda Coppers improved 1|2 to dol. 27-3|8.

The offtake in the local Iron Market is reported fairly satisfactory at hardening rates, and it is generally believed that the profits of the Tata Steel Co. will amount to Rs. 5-1|4 crores. Against this there is a rumour that Operatives are creating some troubles demanding higher bonus than allowed under the Bonus Scheme. Thus the Share Bazaar is not inclined to assume new risks.

The sharp decline of dollars three registered in U. S. Steel shares two days back is fully recovered, but local Operators are more inclined to liquidate holdings before the settlement and prefer to await Mussolini's speech, which is due on Sunday.

The rise of Rs. 250 in Tata Steel Dfd. shares from the recent lowest level had run its course and naturally those who were long are now booking profits. This process of liquidation has damping effect, but at the same time when the market gets thoroughly liquidated, the technical position will be healthy and the market will offer effective resistance. Thus there seems no justification to take a bearish view of the situation and particularly when dividend time is drawing near for Steel shares.

Except Tata Steel shares all other Sections show little activity and particularly Cotton Textile shares despite their low prices remain neglected fearing unfavourable effect of the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,130 and declined to Rs. 1,110. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 1,142 and finally closed at Rs. 1,135.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 25

100	Ahmd. Advance	380 0
100	BOMBAY DYEING	836 4
100	CENTURY	228 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	215 8
100	COLABA	109 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-6
100	Finlay	94 8
100	GOKAK	131 4
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	98 0
100	KOHINOOR XD	223 0
250	Laxmi	480 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	115 0
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	85 0
200	NEW GREAT XD	203 0
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	225 0
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000	Sholapur	3,200 0
50	SIMPLEX	68 12
100	SWADESHI	214 8
100	Swan	94 0
500	Vishnu	1,115 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	110 8
25-50	Central	31 4
500	Imperial	1517 8
125-500	Imp. Conty	366 14
50-100	India	134 8
100	Reserve Bank	111 12
5	Union	5-13-6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	113 4
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 6
20	Mercantile	53 0
15-75	New India	34 12
200	Oriental	4200 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	140 0
1,000	ANDHRA	1,405 0
10	Ajmer	12 0
50	Bombay Tram	126 8
100	Bombay Suburban	142 8
10	Broach	0 2
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	158 2
100	TATA HYDRO	146 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,255 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	345 0
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley	733 12
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp. XD	5 12
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-0-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28 2
10	Shivrajpur	35 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,135 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	247 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	315 0
10	Air Services	8 9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	795 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	212 0
125	B. BURMA	128 0
50	BOMBAY CONTY	146 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 8
100	IND. BLEACHING	102 0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	40 9
100	I. Radio Defd	380 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	68 0
30	Premier Con. XD	60 4
15	Scindia	17 15
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37 0
	PREFERENCE	
5-1|2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74 6
5	p. c. Central India (T. F.)	567 8
6-1|4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st XD	104 4
6-1|4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd XD	96 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 25.

Bombay Dyeing (833/12) 831 830 835 837 835

Century (224) 224 221/8 225 227 228

Central India (215) 212 215 216 215/8

Kohinoor (223) 223 221/8 224 223

New Great (201) 201 203

Simplex (68/8) 68/8 68/12

Swadeshi (211/8) 211 210 214/8

Associated Cement (113/4) 113 112/12 113/4

Andhra (1405) 1405

Tram. Ord. (126/8) 126/8 127

Tata Hydro (146/8) 147 146/8

Tata Power (1252/8) 1250 1257 1252 1255

T. Steel Dfd. (1135) 1132 1137 1127 1130 1130 1130 1142 1135

T. Steel Ord. (247/8) 248 246 244 247 245 248 247/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (156/4) 156/4 155/12

Bellapur (173) 173

B Steam (211) 211 212

B. Burma (430) 429 430 428 430 429

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 24.

Messrs. Battivala and Karanj have received the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	10
Int. Tel. and Tel. (Foreign)	8
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 p.c. 1952	65
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	158
Western Union Telg.	20 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	36
New York Central	17 1/2
Texas Corporation	42 1/2
Amrex Corporation	24
Union Carbon and Carbide	80
Consolidated Mining and S. of Canada	54
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	64
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	55
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	75
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel. and Tel. 1961	106
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	99
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
United States Steel	57
United States Steel Pref.	116 3/4
Crucible Steel	37
Ludlum Steel	21
Republic Steel	19
United States Smelting	57
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 5/8
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 5/8
General Motors	46 7/8
General Electric	38 1/2
Lockheed	30
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Phillips Petroleum	38
Socony	12 3/8
Chase National Bank	32
National City Bank	25 1/4

Turnover 650,000 shares. Narrow market pending Mussolini's speech.

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Marc 25.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.21
Paris	176.82
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	100.00 noon
Montreal	4.70-1/4
Amsterdam	8.82-3/16
Brussels	27.83-3/4
Milan	98.05
Berne	29.83

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 25

Wheat	8,176 cwts.
Linseed	20,371 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	310 cwts.
Gingellyseed	212 cwts.
Poppyseed	54 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,756 cwts.
Castorseed	1,025 cwts.
Rice	30,287 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,543 cwts.
Cottonseed	11,646 cwts.
Gram	1,431 cwts.
Barley	75 cwts.
Joowar	1,535 cwts.
Bajree	543 cwts.

7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147 8
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1,555 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
7	p.c Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3|4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102 2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 0
6	p. c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 25.

3 1/2 per cent	94/14
4 per cent 1960-70	110
5 per cent 1945-55	114
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	110/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	134/8
Central Bank	31/4
Imperial Bank F.P.	1517/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	366/14
Indian Overseas Bank	47/8
Reserve Bank	111/12
Union Bank	5/13
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	405
Ambica	248/12
Arun	215
Arvind	1150
Asok	202/8
Bharatkhand	2225
Bombay Dyeing	835
Buckingham and Carnatics	182
Calico	592/8
Central India	215
Century	227/8
Colaba	108/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	480
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	130
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	210/10
Khatau Makanji	92/8
Kohinoor	222/8
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	95/10
Morarji	115
Mysore	85
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	202/8
Raipur	652/8
Rajnagar	185
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/8
Sholapur	3175
Simplex	68/12
Swadeshi	213/12
Vishnu	1115
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1402/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	146/4
Tata Power Ord.	1252/8
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	140
Ajmer Electrics	12
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram.	126/14
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	158/2
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	314/6
Associated Cements	113
Belapur	172/8
Bombay Burma New	146/4
Bombay Burma Old	428/2
Bombay Steam	211/4
Bombay Telephone	80/4
Br. B. Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	5/12
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleaching	101/14
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/8
Indian Radio Ord.	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/0/6
Indian Iron	28/2
Mysore Sugar	30/12
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	60
Rohtas Industries	24/8
Scindia Steam	17/15
Shivrajpur	35/8
Tata Oil	37
Tata Steel Ordy.	247
Tata Steel Defd.	1135
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	16/8
Howrah	55/5
Hukumchand	6/10
Kamarhatty	495
Kankanarrah	375
Lawrence	341/8
Reliance	62

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

Bolinder's
COFFEE
MILLS & ROASTERS
Electric, Power Gas, Hand.
Large stock from Rs 40 to 500.
20 years experience at disposal
DINSHAW & CO.,
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1939

PROHIBITION WEEK

'Greatest National Movement'

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

40 Associations Participate In Route March To Azad Maidan

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Congress Volunteers' bugles sounding intermittently for five minutes in the early hours of the morning in Gamdevi, calling the enthusiastic young Prohibition propagandists to duty, announced the commencement of activities on the second day of the Prohibition week. Hundreds of Desha Sevikas in saffron saris and men volunteers in smart Khadi uniforms responded to the call without delay and were awaiting "march orders" by 6-30 a. m. Two motor trucks with loud speakers and displaying placards on which were written poems on drink evil in English and Indian languages were also ready to carry the message of Prohibition to the different Wards of the City.

Early risers in Gamdevi and suburban area were witnesses to an impressive scene as the bugles sounded again at 7 a. m., and the entire "battalion" representing over 40 volunteer organisations started on a route march towards the Azad Maidan.

Hundreds of citizens returning from Sunday morning stroll watched the route marchers along the Vithalbhai Patel Road, Charni Road, Girgaum Road Cruikshank and Waudby Road, before they assembled at the Azad Maidan for a flag salutation ceremony.

Motor trucks followed the route marchers, broadcasting through microphones installed on top, the message which the week intends to convey. Hand-bills in thousands explaining to the citizens the need for Prohibition were distributed in every locality.

AT THE AZAD MAIDAN

Over three thousand citizens were gathered at the Azad Maidan by 8 a. m., to witness the unfurling of the National Flag by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher. The volunteers were lined up on either side of the Flag Staff as the Premier performed the flag hoisting ceremony.

PREMIER'S ADDRESS

Addressing the young men and women who have enlisted themselves to work for the cause of Prohibition, the Premier said that they would be called upon to perform an arduous task in the near future All their energies would be required to render Prohibition a success. He hoped they would spare no pains to co-operate with the Government in conducting the movement of Prohibition which he referred to as the greatest national movement of the day.

The second day of the Prohibition Week is marked by intense activity almost in every mohalla, where, both men and women residents have been conveying the message of Prohibition from house to house.

SEPARATE ANDHRA

"C. R." On Secretary Of State's 'Adverse Reply' To Govt. Of India

MADRAS, March 25.

That an adverse reply has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State to their communication forwarding recommendations of the Madras Legislature for the early formation of a separate Andhra province was the reply given by the Hon. Premier, C. Rajagopalachari, during question hour to-day in the Assembly in reply to a question from an Andhra member of the House.

The Premier said that on receipt of this reply he strongly pressed the case again with no better result. The question was still under correspondence and it was not advisable to place the papers on the table of the House at this stage.—United Press.

POLICE OFFICERS & "AUM" FLAGS

Satyagrahis' Allegations & Magistrate's Assurance

GULBARGA, March 25.

That the 'aum' flags seized from them were used by some Police officers for wiping their shoes was the complaint made by some satyagrahis when 35 of them were tried to-day by the First Class District Magistrate in jail. The Police prosecutor denied that such a thing could have happened. But the Magistrate recorded the complaint and assured them that he would forward it to the Police Superintendent who would fully enquire into the allegation.—United Press.

Kisan Satyagraha In Full Swing

Lahore Protest Against Enhancement Of Land Revenue

LAHORE: March 25.

Twenty-one Kisan Satyagrahis were arrested to-day when the Satyagraha as a protest against the enhancement of land revenue in Lahore District was revived.

The demonstrators marched from the Bradlaugh Hall in the afternoon and entered the city through Bhati Gate, and after parading through the principal streets in the city, emerged from the Shahalmi Gate. The Police Force which was posted outside Mori Gate, rushed to the Shahalmi Gate and stopped the demonstrators by putting a cordon round them. Twenty-one Kisans in four batches offered themselves for arrest. At 6-30 p.m. the demonstrators withdrew.

It is understood that the demonstrators have rejected the offer of the Premier and they insist that their leader Mr. Yograj, should be allowed to plead their case.

The Satyagraha will be continued to-morrow.—A.P.

KISANS DEFY BAN & COURT ARREST

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

Fifteen kisan "Satyagrahis," who were arrested on Thursday last, were sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment for the defiance of the order under Section 144, Cr. P. C.

The Premier's suggestion about the personnel of a deputation has been turned down by the kisans, who decided this morning to march to the Premier's bungalow defying the order and court arrest.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S THREAT

Offer Of Satyagraha If Flag Is Removed

NAGPUR, Mar. 25.

Apropos the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee's decision to remove all but the National Flag from Patel Gate and thereby terminate the flag-hoisting controversy in Jubbulpore, the Muslim League has urged the Committee to reconsider its decision and not to remove the League Flag as it was hoisted there under the explicit approval of Mr. George Da Silva, the Municipal Chairman.

The League has threatened to offer Satyagraha if its Flag is removed by the Committee and expressed its determination to hoist the League Flag on all municipal buildings along with the Congress Flag if the League's request is not heeded.—United Press.

Azad Arrives In Calcutta

Removed In Stretcher And Conducted In Ambulance Car To Residence

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, accompanied by Mr. M. A. Khan, his Secretary, arrived in Calcutta this morning by the Delhi-Calcutta Mail. As soon as the train steamed in at Howrah station, doctors A. K. Chakraborty, Amar Mukherji, S. R. Chandra and others including friends and relations went to Maulana Azad's compartment, put him in a stretcher, and conducted him to his residence in an ambulance car. The Maulana will be X-rayed to-day.

The condition of his fractured knee has much improved but it will yet take some time before Maulana Azad is in a fit condition to properly walk about. There was no trouble in the way and he had a comfortable journey.—United Press.

Marriage Law In Baroda

BARODA, March 26.

The Government of Baroda have sanctioned an amendment to the Act relating to the registration of marriage and divorce, by which a certificate of marriage or divorce would now be the evidence of such marriage or divorce until the contrary was proved.—United Press.

Right Hand Man

Charlie Chan's chief assistant and constant companion is none other than the handsome young man pictured above. Criminals dread him, women adore him. His name is Kirk Barrow, and you will be thrilled by his daring ventures in the new comic strip, CHARLIE CHAN, which begins next Wednesday on this page.

Jawaharlal Cautions Pressmen

Why Indulge In Fanciful Surmises Over Mahatma's Allahabad Visit?

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a press statement expresses surprise at the various reports appearing in the press regarding the recent visit to Allahabad of Gandhiji and characterises them as fanciful and having no basis.

Gandhiji visited Allahabad in response to a message from Maulana Azad to the effect that Maulana Azad wanted very much to see Gandhiji and discuss various matters as his unfortunate accident prevented him from going to Delhi. This message, Pandit Nehru, carried to Delhi. As Gandhiji was leaving Anand Bhawan from the station, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a telephone message from Jharia informing him that Mr. Bose's doctors had no objection to Gandhiji visiting Mr. Subhas Bose. Pandit Nehru promised to inform Gandhiji but pointed out that Gandhiji was actually on his way to Delhi where he had important engagements the next day. Three hours after Gandhiji's departure Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru received another similar message from Dr. Sunil Bose.

Concluding Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru requests newspapers and their correspondents not to indulge in "fanciful surmises" which will complicate the situation already none too easy.—A. P.

BOSE'S PROGRESS

'Steady Though Slow'

JHARIA, Mar. 26.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's temperature to-day is just ninety-nine degrees.

His progress is steady though slow.—A. P.

Bose On His Award In Punjab Dispute

JHARIA, Mar. 26.

In the course of a statement to the press regarding his award in the dispute over the elections of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, which was announced yesterday, the Congress President explains the reasons which led to the delay in his announcement of the award. He points out that for his verdict to be wholly justifiable he had to study the trend of the various political parties or groups in the Punjab of which he has had no practical knowledge. Moreover, his own illness, coupled with his preoccupations with the Congress session, had necessarily made it impossible for him to announce his decision earlier.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

some amongst the Muslims who were in favour of their unconditionally joining the Congress.—A.P.

Division Of India On Religious Basis!

Muslim League Secretary's Short-Cut To Communal Unity

"PROTECTION OF MINORITIES PROVED FUTILE"

MEERUT, MARCH 25.

IF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS COULD NOT NOW LIVE TOGETHER AMICABLY IN INDIA—AND IT HAD BECOME ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO CO-EXIST UNDER THE SAME REGIME—THEN THEY MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO SO BY DIVIDING THE COUNTRY ON A RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL BASIS.

THIS VIEW WAS PROPOUNDED BY NAWABZADA LIAQAT ALI KHAN, SECRETARY OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE, IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS WHICH HE DELIVERED TO-NIGHT TO THE MEERUT DIVISIONAL MUSLIM LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Nawabzada set out to show how the position of the Muslims had deteriorated since the establishment of provincial autonomy and how they would be reduced to a state of "serfdom" under the proposed federation.

An ever-increasing number of defects had become apparent in the Government of India Act, he said, since the Congress had taken office. The protection given to the religious, cultural, linguistic and other rights of the Minorities under the Instrument of Instructions had proved to be futile and meaningless. It was an established fact that the Governors had not yet realised in a single instance their powers in respect of the minorities.—A. P.

Tirade Against Congress At Muslim League Conference

MEERUT: March 25.

Mr. M.A. Jinnah made a brief speech in Urdu to-night at the Meerut Divisional Muslim League Conference.

During the last two years, he said, Muslims had been made to realise that the Congress was trying to perpetuate a big political fraud. Muslim League members were still called communalists because they were not prepared to fall into the trap set for them by the Congress. The Muslims were told by certain interested persons that they should not oppose the Congress, which was working for the uplift of the poor and was devoting itself to solving the problem of bread for the masses. Was it really the object of the Congress to liberate the people? (Cries of "No, no.").

The Muslims had now seen what atrocities were being wrought on them in the Congress Provinces. It was to be regretted that even now there are

(Continued in Col. 5)

'UNWORTHY INSINUATIONS'

Sarat Bose Denies Press Report About His Letter To Gandhiji

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in a statement expresses surprise at a New Delhi report appearing in this morning's papers containing what is alleged to be the purport of a letter written by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose to Gandhiji.

Mr. Bose characterises the report as a "newspaper invention." He admits having written a letter to Gandhiji but its contents, he says, are not correctly indicated in the said message. The letter recapitulated his experiences at Tripuri, and was a communication addressed by him in his personal capacity to Gandhiji personally.

Mr. Bose says: "I should like here to dispose of at least one unworthy insinuation in the obviously inspired message from New Delhi. It states that a certain passage of my letter is being interpreted at New Delhi as an expression of my inclination not to be bound by Mahatma's advice in forming the Working Committee. Certain quarters in New Delhi seem recently to have developed a remarkable capacity for disingenuous interpretations. All that I would say in this connection is that the Tripuri resolution enjoining consultation with Mahatmaji for the formation of the Working Committee does not concern me in any way nor would I feel justified in interfering in that matter, or acting as an intermediary, as between the President and Mahatma Gandhi. I may add that I have not interfered in that matter in any way either directly or indirectly sought to act as an intermediary at all.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO SUBHAS

Press Report Contradicted

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Reference to the report in the Press explaining that the principal reason why Mahatma Gandhi was not going to Dhanbad was that Mr. Bose's doctors had forbidden visitors, the explanation was not issued to the Press by anyone in Mahatma Gandhi's camp in New Delhi, as suggested by Dr. Sunil Bose in his telegram published to-day.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

TARTAN, I SHOULDA KNOWN BETTER THAN TO TRY TO RUSH LAFLIN. ALL HE DID WHEN I CLIMBED THAT LADDER WAS PUT HIS FOOT IN MY FACE --- AND HERE I AM, WITH MY ARM IN A SLING...
12-23
AS SOON AS SHINN AND HALE RETURN WITH THE TREASURE, YOU SHALL BE DISPOSED OF!
IF THEY RETURN! FOR ALL YOU KNOW ----WHAT'S THAT?
A PLANE ---- AN' IT'S GOIN' TO LAND!

Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parel Bazar Street, Parel, Bombay.